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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 151 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1939. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Ban On Unauthorised Satyagraha

No Curtailment Of Rights Meant

TRIAL OF STRENGTH IN A. I. C. C.

Leftist Complaint Of 'Tyranny Of Majority And Blow To Kisan Interests'

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE smooth and uneventful proceedings of the A. I. C. C. for the first two days, which sometimes became monotonous, proved the proverbial calm before the storm.

The first sign of the shape of things to come was indicated, when the President announced at the commencement of the proceedings on Monday that the Working Committee's resolution banning unauthorised "Satyagraha" by Congressmen would be put to the open vote of the House.

This sudden and dramatic reversal of the previous decision was viewed from different angles by the various groups in the Congress. While considerations of constitutional propriety weighed with the Congress Cabinet to seek the verdict of the A.I.C.C., at any cost, the "Leftists" saw in the decision to place the resolution before the A.I.C.C. the first step in surrender to "Bloc pressure" and wanted to follow it up as a platform for Leftist rally against the Right Wing phalanx.

The first trial of strength began, when Mr. Nariman tried to sabotage the constitutional amendments on the plea that they were out of order, quoting the authority of the President's own ruling the previous day in connection with Mr. Sidhwa's amendment. Though defeated in the initial attempt by the ruling of the chair, Mr. Nariman tried to force the issue in his subsequent speech, when he made the allegation that allocation of delegates, British India "vis-a-vis" Indian States, was not merely a purification measure, but a conspiracy on the part of the High Command to consolidate their position.

SUBHAS' CHARGE

Though Mr. Nariman abruptly stopped his speech on the explanation of the President that the Constitutional amendment did not contemplate any changes in the existing allocation of seats, Mr. Subhas Bose came to Mr. Nariman's rescue and said that the proposal was tantamount to the "tyranny of the majority."

JAWAHAR'S REPLY

It was left to Pandit Jawaharlal to raise the debate to a high level, free from party manoeuvres. In a few pithy and telling sentences, the Pandit demolished the scare of Rightist conspiracy and clinched the issue by quoting chapter and verse, that no political advantage was involved or contemplated in the disputed amendment, which reiterated the existing position. He, however, conceded that the amendment was badly drafted, but that was no justification for imputing ulterior motives against the sponsors of the amendment.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in his reply, said the expression of the popular will was conveniently converted into "tyranny of the majority," to suit political purposes.

NO SATYAGRAHA WITHOUT PERMISSION

The consideration of the twin resolution of the Working Committee on "Satyagraha" and "Ministries and P.C.C.s" was next seized as the capital target by the Leftists, in which Babu Subhas Bose, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendradev, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal and several others participated.

EXCITING FINISH

Both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai dwelt on the "necessity and obligation of maintaining law," against attempts at "anarchy" and "sabotage." When members shouted that their time would come and the Congress Ministries would have to go Mr. Bhulabhai Desai retorted "I welcome the day, but for different reasons."

Stormy Galleries

The A.I.C.C. met for eight hours and a half on Monday. Angry scenes were witnessed and there were constant interruptions and shouting from the members as well as the visitors.

Towards the evening, the visitors' galleries became stormy. Earlier, at one stage, the President had to threaten that the proceedings would have to be postponed and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had to announce that the audience might have to go out.

Confusion broke out in a corner of the visitors' galleries and through the intervention and efforts of Mrs. Safia Khan, order was restored.

It was with jaded nerves that the A.I.C.C. adjourned till 8 a.m. on Tuesday (to-day).

DETAILS ON PAGE 11

A.-I. DIGBOI DAY

Resolution For A. I. C. C.

BOMBAY, June 26.

Notice of a resolution suggesting that July 10 next should be declared as the All-India Digboi Day has been given by Mr. Shibnath Bannerjee to be moved in the meeting of the A.I.C.C.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

"This meeting of the A.I.C.C. views with apprehension the reported hunger-strike of Mr. Gibbon and requests him to give it up pending negotiations.

"This meeting further urges strongly upon the people of India to completely boycott petrol and all other products of Burma Oil Company till the dispute is settled to the satisfaction of the Indian National Congress.

"This meeting declares the 10th July as the All-India Digboi Day."—United Press.

P. C. C. SECRETARIES TO CONFER

The Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees will meet at the A.I.C.C. pandal, Govalia Tank, on Tuesday (to-day) at 3 p.m.

Congress Premiers and Ministers now in Bombay held a conference on Monday morning at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's residence. A group photo taken on the occasion.

Hydari Committee Report

WARNING TO ROOSEVELT

Stopping Silver Purchase Will Be Used Against Him In Elections

LONDON, June 26.

To-day, the United States silver policy is no longer logically defensible, says the "Manchester Guardian" City Columnist commenting on "the United States and silver price.

After pointing out the existence of the grounds for a revolutionary revision of the United States silver policy on June 30, the writer adds that on the contrary, discontinuation of silver purchases or even a major reduction in the United States silver purchase price may be used as a platform against President Roosevelt in the coming election campaign.

At the least, it would devalue Treasury's silver holdings severely, and would be accepted as the President's admission that he had wasted hundreds of millions of dollars in the past five years for a purpose, which he no longer regards as of any value. Tactical considerations might thus induce President Roosevelt to maintain the policy which he has carried out against his own wishes for five years for another year.—Reuter

SHIP'S M. O. MISSING

CHITTAGONG, June 26.

Dr. Chandra Sekhar Chakravarty, Medical Officer of S. S. "Chantla" plying between Chittagong and Rangoon is reported to be missing since Friday morning when he proceeded from the ship in a boat to a Light House situated in the Bay of Bengal off Cox's Bazar Coast carrying the periodical rations for the people in charge of the Light House. S. S "Chantla" left Chittagong on Thursday afternoon. It is feared that the Doctor fell a victim to an accident in rough sea, details of which are not yet available.—United Press.

MUIRHEAD HECKLED ON QUESTION OF ITS PUBLICATION

LONDON, June 26.

Government had no reason to believe that Hydari Committee report will be published before the replies of individual rulers had been received by the Crown Representative, said Lt.-Col. Muirhead in the House of Commons replying to Sir Nairne Sandeman who asked further if the report would be published before the end of the session. Lt.-Col. Muirhead indicated "this was not a matter for Government, but for rulers."

Pressed by Sir Nairne Sandeman to approach the Rulers to ascertain whether they objected to the publication of the report Lt.-Col. Muirhead said he would consider the matter but could not give a guarantee.—Reuter.

TREATMENT OF SATYAGRAHIS IN HYDERABAD JAILS

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons answering Col. Wedgwood who spoke of the anxiety felt by relations of the 5,000 persons arrested in the Deccan, Lt.-Col. Muirhead declared that reports received from the Resident of Hyderabad afforded no reason to think that treatment of prisoners by State authorities was open to criticism. Hyderabad jails were administered by H. E. H. Nizam's Government and it would not be in accordance with practice to address an enquiry to that Government regarding such a matter of internal administration unless there was reason to believe that serious abuses existed.

Asked by Col. Wedgwood whether there was no power to inspect Hyderabad jails, Lt.-Col. Muirhead said there was no direct power but the British Representative could call for special reports, but the Representative would need to feel that there were definite circumstances calling for that action.

Col. Wedgwood: "Does that mean that since the passage of the Government of India Act, we are powerless to do anything to restrain violence in these independent Governments in India?"

Lt.-Col. Muirhad: "Speaking offhand, I do not think that the Government of India Act would affect a case like this which is within the jurisdiction of a State.—Reuter.

TAKE PROFIT OUT OF WAR

Opposition Demand On British Tax On Armaments

LONDON, June 26.

Sir John Simon moving a resolution that the Commons to approve of Government's scheme for 60 per cent. tax on excess profits earned on all armament contracts, said that Government's intention was to include machines, tools and materials necessary for armament manufacture together with equipment, clothing and everything required for the armed forces, except food. It also applied to supplies ordered on behalf of allies, dominions and other States.

All this was additional to the Ministry of Supply's very drastic powers to limit costs.

Opposition speakers maintained that there were too many loopholes and the tax did not adequately "take the profit out of war."—Reuter.

U. S. PRICE OF NEWLY-MINED SILVER

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Senate passed an amendment to the Money Bill to increase the price of newly-mined silver to 77.4 cents an ounce by allowing Treasury only 40 per cent. of seignorage on purchases of domestic silver.—Reuter.

KISAN LEADER ON HUNGER-STRIKE

RANCHI, June 26.

Pt. Rahul Sankrityayana, who was jailed in connection with the Kisan agitation in Saran District and removed to Hazaribagh Jail, has commenced hunger-strike, according to official information available here. Pt. Rahul has resorted to hunger-strike on the ground, it is stated that the demands which he had made on the previous occasion regarding the treatment of Kisan prisoners have not been met by the Government.

His condition is reported to be satisfactory.—A.P.

Grave Danger Of Br. Policy In Far East

M. P.'s WARNING TO CHAMBERLAIN

Premier Unwilling To Prejudice Tokio: Tientsin Issue In Commons

LONDON, June 26.

THE GENERAL SITUATION IN TIENTSIN WAS UNCHANGED, DECLARED THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE ARRIVALS OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS CONTINUED TO EE SPASMODIC AND WERE ONLY BETWEEN 10 AND 20 PER CENT OF NORMAL. TUGS AND LIGHTERS ON THE RIVER HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO SEARCH WITH CONSEQUENT DELAY.

Local Authorities' Measures

THE LOCAL MUNICIPAL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD THE QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES UNDER CONSTANT REVIEW AND HAD AUTHORITY TO TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES.

VERY FEW BRITISH SUBJECTS WERE USING THE BARRIERS BUT MR. CHAMBERLAIN REGRETTED TO SAY THAT A NUMBER OF FURTHER INDIGNITIES HAD BEEN INFLICTED UPON THEM.

PROTESTS TO TOKIO

Lord Halifax had spoken in the strongest terms on the subject to the Japanese Ambassador in London and Sir Robert Craigie at Tokio had made similar representations to Mr. Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, with whom he was discussing the present situation in all its aspects.

"I have some reason to hope that this discussion may lead to a settlement of Tientsin affair and, therefore, while insisting that this treatment of British nationals must cease, I do not want to say anything which would prejudice the prospect of a satisfactory issue with the Japanese Government."

Answering Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Japanese Government had not officially formulated to Tientsin local authorities the wider demands.

Mr. Eden asked whether the better hopes to which Mr. Chamberlain had referred arose from contacts with Tokio as "Tokio promises are not always fulfilled."

The Premier replied: "I am quite aware of that and hopes I have expressed have reference to the conversations with Japanese Government in Tokio and I hope the Japanese Government will be able to restrain their subordinates in Tientsin."

Dangerous Policy

SIR J. WARDLAW MILNE ASKED WHETHER THERE WAS NOT VERY GRAVE DANGER OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S PATIENT AND CONCILIATORY POLICY WOULD BE JUST AS MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD IN FAR EAST AS IN GERMANY.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had all these considerations in mind.—Reuter.

MORE DISPATCHES FOR MOSCOW

Matters Won't Be Helped By Sending Minister, Says Chamberlain

LONDON, June 26.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that Lord Halifax hoped shortly to be in a position to send further instructions to Sir William Seeds at Moscow.

He added that His Majesty's Government in consultation with the French Government were considering Soviet's comments on the last Anglo-French proposals. The Prime Minister said that he did not think that matters would be helped by sending a Minister to Moscow as suggested in a question by Mr. Dalton.

WAR DANGER.

Mr. Dalton suggested that the outstanding difficulties were causing great satisfaction in Berlin and increasing the risk of new German aggression and general war in Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "That may be so and I hope that is in the mind of the Soviet Government also."

Asked to make a statement respecting consultation with the French Government, the Prime Minister said that he was not prepared to give details.—

ANTI-BRITISH ATTACKS.

The British Government had noted the recrudescence of anti-British attacks in the Italian press, declared Mr. Chamberlain, replying to questions.

The Prime Minister added that while regretting these as by no means calculated to maintain good relations between the two peoples as was the object of Anglo-Italian agreement, he did not at present propose to take official notice.

Suggesting that these attacks were a grave violation of the Anglo-Italian agreement, Mr. Noel-Baker asked whether Mr. Chamberlain would consider making protest a matter of principle.

The Prime Minister replied: "I would do so if I thought it would do any good."—Reuter.

Pact With Soviet First

Appeasement Afterwards: French Press Comments

PARIS, June 26.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Saturday last is widely discussed in the press, Pertinax writes in "L'Ordre": "It would be better, if Mr. Chamberlain deferred his attempts at conciliation and appeasement, until an agreement with the Soviet Union had been concluded."

Madame Tabouis writes in "L'Oeuvre" "Germany's reception of the speech proved once more that Berlin would not alter decisions taken."

"La Republique" writes "German reaction is inspired by the aim to detach France from her ally by convincing her that Franco-British co-operation means vassalisation of France by Britain. If France must be vassal, she would prefer to be one of Britain than of Germany.—Reuter.

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JAYASHANKAR K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.

Stores Superintendent's Office,
Morvi, dated 22-6-'39

(483)

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SOLAR ACTIVITY

Cosmic Radiation Measured

The report for 1938 of the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal which specialises in the study of the sun and makes daily visual and photographic observation of its changing features has just been issued.

There was a slight decrease in almost all forms of solar activity during the year except in prominence areas which showed an increase over the previous year's. Not on one day was the Sun's disc free from spots. The mean daily number of sunspots fell by 16 per cent. and the number of new groups by 13 per cent. An increase of 12 per cent was observed in the mean daily areas of calcium prominences, but the mean daily numbers of prominences decreased by six per cent.

Photographs of the Sun on a scale of eight inches to the Sun's diameter were taken on 328 days using a six-inch achromatic object glass and a green colour filter. A statistical study of prominence areas was made to determine the possible influence of the earth on solar prominences. Photometric work on the intensities and contours of selected Fraunhofer lines made further progress.

A line-shifter was designed and mounted on the Hyspectroheliograph and a 12-inch siderostat was built up and mounted. The spectrum of Bromine was photographed and precise measures of intensity were made by photographic photometry for a few lines.

Data of Cosmic radiation obtained from measurements at Agra and Kodaikanal were analysed and its diurnal variation with mean and sidereal times worked out.

Weather conditions were slightly less favourable for solar observation. The Observatory carried out the programme of the International Astronomical Union.

The Milne-Shaw Seismograph recorded 255 earthquakes during the year.

GOVT. TO ENCOURAGE COCOANUT PLANTATION IN RATNAGIRI

With a view to promote cocoanut plantation on sandy lands on the coast of Ratnagiri district, Government has decided to grant land at Kelshi, taluka Dapoli, district Ratnagiri, to suitable persons from the Koli, Mahar, Maratha, Kunbi, Gabit, Bhandari and Indian Christian communities on reclamation lease for a period of 99 years. Any portion of the leased land may, however, be resumed by Government if required for a public purpose. To facilitate plantation operations tagai loans will also be granted to a lessee on adequate security, says a note issued by the Public Relations Officer, Bombay.

MELAS AND SPREAD OF CHOLERA

Committee To Investigate Problem

Since every large gathering of pilgrims appears to hold out a threat of the spread of cholera, the Central Advisory Board of Health at its meeting in Madras last January decided that the time had come to consider whether the authorities responsible for the health of the people should be armed with powers to enforce preventive inoculation. In order to investigate the question, the Board appointed a committee consisting of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister in charge of the Public Health Department, Madras, the Hon'ble Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister in charge of Health, Bombay, the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and the Directors of Public Health of the Punjab, Bengal and the United Provinces.

At Pandharpur, in Bombay Presidency, where an important festival attracting over a lakh and a half of pilgrims takes place at this time of the year, the Provincial Government has been able to carry out inoculations of the great majority of pilgrims in recent years. The Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health will meet at Pandharpur on June 26, in order to see for themselves the procedure adopted by the authorities there. The Committee will reassemble in Poona on June 28, in order to consider its report.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA AT MELAS

The important part played in the spread of cholera by large gatherings of pilgrims at festival centres has long been recognised by public health authorities in this country. Provincial public health departments are now taking elaborate precautions in respect of such gatherings by special attention to the sanitation of the festival area, medical inspection of the pilgrims, arrangements for the segregation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases and intensive propaganda for carrying out mass anti-cholera inoculation among intending pilgrims. However, the most efficient sanitation of the festival area will not suffice to ward off the danger of cholera outbreaks when large numbers of pilgrims may arrive from or pass through cholera-infected areas on their way to and from the place of festival.

The explosive outburst of cholera that followed the Hardwar festival in April, 1938, and produced a large increase in the incidence of the disease in a number of provinces and States, brought prominently to public notice the necessity for the application of all available methods to ward off the danger. The value of inoculation with cholera vaccine in conferring protection against the disease is now generally recognised and it is true that, within recent years, the willingness of the people in this country to accept inoculation has undoubtedly grown. Education of the people through the propaganda carried out by Provincial health authorities and voluntary organisations has been largely responsible for this result and educative efforts must no doubt continue in order to provide a background of public opinion in support of this measure.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR RAJPIPLA BHILS

(From A Correspondent)
RAJPIPLA, (By Mail)

The opening ceremony of Bhil Boarding House was performed on 12th June by Sjt. Laxmidas M. Shreekant Vice-President of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Panch Mahal, and an enthusiastic social worker among the aborigines like Bhils and Patelias of the Bombay Province. The ceremony was attended by a large gathering of people including prominent citizens of Rajpipla and hundreds of Bhils who travelled long distances to attend the function.

Rajpipla is the foremost State in Revakantha Agency with a population of two lacs, six thousand of which the Bhils alone comprise one lac forty thousand i.e., nearly 3/4 of the total population. The Bhils living in plains are realising the benefits of education while their more backward brothers living in hills have not got any facilities for imparting education to their children. Recently only three schools have been started but taking into consideration the needs of the people it is a mere drop in the ocean. The total number of students receiving primary education is 8,000 out of which only 2,000 are Bhils.

Sjt. Shreekant, while opening the boarding house, drew the attention of the State authorities to the educational backwardness of the Bhils and appealed to them to provide more educational facilities in the interior parts of the State. He further hoped that the State would patronize he Boarding House by giving it liberal grants.

Women's World Congress For Peace And Liberty

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, June 17.

One of the most interesting and far-reaching manifestations of the growing participation by women in world affairs will occur in Cuba in October next. At the Women's World Congress for Peace and Liberty there will meet women from the five continents who will consider the problem of the organisation of world peace and the part that must be played by women.

The ambitious scope of the Congress and the widespread support and interest already aroused are proof that if the women are successful in making their voices heard in their demand for peace and justice, then a new and hopeful note will sound across the world. Uncertainty and despair will give place to confidence when the millions of the world's mothers move forward to protect their homes and their loved once from the horrors of war.

GREAT RESPONSE

Some of the most brillant women of the democratic countries are sponsoring the Congress. So great is the response to the call of the Congress that on one of the hottest June nights, nearly 2,000 people crowded into Friends House, Euston Road, London to attend the meeting which inaugurated the Congress campaign in this country. Tremendous interest was aroused by the speech of Madame Tabouis, known as "the woman Hitler fears." She exposed the weakness of the industrial and economic state of Germany which lies behind the terrorism and threats employed by Hitler to bring neighbouring States under his control. Madame Tabouis urged women to rouse themselves to resist these tactics and to preserve the will for peace and democracy in the face of terrorist propaganda and methods, and the capitulations of politicians.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Dr. Edith Summerskill, the well-known women members of Parliament, joined with Madame Tabouis in urging support for the Congress. In striking and dramatic fashion, they pointed out the strength of forces in the world, who are capable of defending peace and liberty against aggression and reaction. These forces, acting in concert, would be overwhelming. Women should in no way underestimate their importance and power as fighters for peace. The future of their children depends on the defeat of the war-makers.

THIN PROGRAMME

Mrs. Charlotte Haldane, wife of Prof. J. B. Haldane, who is acting as Corresponding Secretary for the Congress, outlined the programme of the Congress. During her visits to Spain and China, she said, she had been an eye witness of the appalling suffering inflicted on women and children by unprovoked aggression. She had agreed to support the organisers of the Congress in their proposal to bring together women from all over the world, because she felt the tremendous urgency of immediate action to stop the barbarism at present rampant over so many parts of the world.

Telegrams of greeting were read to the meeting by the chairman, Mr. Philip Jordon, Foreign Editor of the "News Chronicle", from Madame Chaing-kai-Shek, from organisations representing many thousands of South African women, from New Zealand, India and Canada. Telegrams were also sent to the meeting by the foremost women leaders of the three Scandinavian countries and from Holland.

Work is going ahead in many countries for the organising of strong and representative delegations to the Cuba Congress. From London alone it is hoped to send four delegates. Mrs. Haldane is at present in negotiation with the Indian Women's Association to arrange for the representation of Indian women at the Cuba Congress.

U. P. Council-General Elections In 1940

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Seventeen constituencies in the United Porvinces will face a general election soon after the advent of 1940

The electoral rules provide for three cadres of members in the Upper House. These comprise of members elected or nominated 1. for three years, 2. for six years and 3 for nine years.

Nineteen members belonging to the first class will cease to be members after March 1940, when the period of three years would have expired. These include four Congressmen (Mr. Laxminarayan, Parliamentary Secretary, included) and the Deputy President, Begum Aizaz Rasul.

Of the sixteen constituencies where elections would take place, twelve are general and five Muhammadan The other two seats will be filled by nominations.

What the nature of the election would be, it is difficult to say. Although no formal decisions have been taken, it is to be expected that the Congress will contest the elections; but it is doubtful whether all the Muslim seats would be opposed by the Congress. Even if the election may not be characterised by anything like the heat of the last Assembly elections, there will be a strong trial of strength between the Congress and other parties and vested interests.

The following is a list of the outgoing members with their constituencies:—

1. Raibahadur Brijendra Swarup, Jhansi-cum-Farukabad-cum-Allahabad cities.
2. Mr. Chandra Bhal (Congress) Benares-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Bareilly cities.
3. Raisaheb Lala Mathura Das. Saharanpur district.
4. Lala Janardhan Sarup. Muzaffarnagar district.
5. Mr. Lakshminarayan (Congress). Meerut district.
6. Lala Har Sahai Gupta. Moradbad district
7. Ratanlal Jain (Congress). Dehradun and Bkinor district.
8. Raisahib Lala Roop Chandra Jain. Cawnpore district.
9. Raja Ashtbhuja Prasad. Bansi district.
10. Raibahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh. Raebarelli district.
11. Kunwar Diwakar Prakash Singh. Sitapur district.
12. Rajbajarang Bahadur Singh. (Congress). Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts
13. Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Husain Rizvi, Lucknow city.
14. Khan Bahadur Syed Akbar Ali Khan, Bulandshahr district.
15. Khan Bahadur Hajl Maulvi Muhammad Nasrullah, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts.
16. Begam Aizas Rasul (Deputy President) Sitapur Hardoi and Kheri districts.
17. Mr. Izhar Ahmed Faruqi, Bara Banki district.
18. Risaldar Major and Hon. Captain Amir Muhammad Khan (nominated).
19. Mr. Ramsahai, (nominated). —A. P.

TAMIL MUSICAL ACADEMY IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

The advisability of forming a Tamil Musical Academy in Malaya and to have its centre at Kuala Lumpur is now being considered by the Perak Sangeetha Sabha, Ipoh, and the proposal will be placed for consideration by the delegates from various centres who are to attend a meeting convened by Mr. M. Kandiah a musical enthusiast of Kuala Lumpur, for the purpose of discussing matters about music.

The objects suggested by the Perak Sangeetha Sabha in support of the formation of an Academy, it is understood, are to provide a central organisation for controlling the cultivation of Tamil Music and to promote and foster amongst Tamils a higher application and practice of Tamil Music.

The proposed organisation will also provide opportunities for intercourse and discussion amongst registered Sabhas and to provide facilities for delivery of lectures and the giving or arranging of concert and musical entertainments.

Scholarships for the Annamalai University in music and open competitions and yearly conferences at different centres are also being proposed.—United Press.

Prohibition Bears Fruit In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

That on the whole prohibition had had encouraging results and that on the whole the evidence available warranted the conclusion that prohibition in the province was not likely to fail, provided the public did not allow their enthusiasm to wane and continue to co-operate wholeheartedly in official efforts to make it an accomplished fact, is emphasised in a press note issued by the Publicity Officer, to the Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur.

Digtized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr H.M	Dep. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chhoeki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon	Fri

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 15
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homewards Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m

Australia—Bombay via Poora and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

Weights Repairer Fined

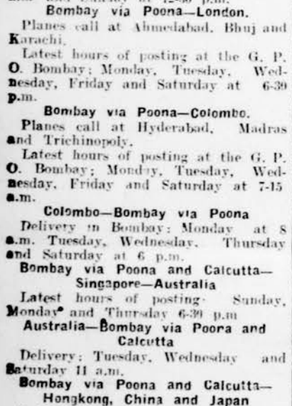
BOMBAY: Monday.

The Superintendent of Markets, Bombay Municipality writes:—

Mr. Hamjabhai Fidahusein, doing the work on commission basis through any one of the local repairers in weights and measures, etc. was charged under Section 37 of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, by the Weights and Measures Inspector of the Market Department for supplying unstamped scales to traders in exchange for scales accepted for repairs. On being found guilty he was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate 4th Court, Girgaum, and fined Rs. 30 or in default 2 weeks' S. I.

FOR SMOOTHER WRITING .....

Ortho



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WRONG WEIGHTS USED BY MUTUAL CONSENT

High Court Quashes Sentence

BOMBAY, Monday.

The officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court quashed the sentence of a fine of Rs. 75 imposed on one Kaniyalal Gujar by the First Class Magistrate of Junnar who convicted him of keeping in possession of false weights and measures with intent to cheat, under section 266 of the Penal Code. The sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Judge in appeal against which he approached the High Court.

The appellant who had a shop purchased 15 maunds of "Harde" from one Savliram, which were weighed with the appellant's weights which, it was alleged, were not in conformity with the provisions of the "Weights and Measures Act". The "Patil" of the village who was present there took charge of the weights and the appellant was prosecuted.

In acquitting the appellant their lordships held that as the alleged false weights were used by consent of both parties, no question of fraud arose in the case.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

It is alleged that an unknown person (35) who was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment after having been knocked down near Mahim causeway by a motor petrol tanker died in the Hospital.

Bajaram B. Karkhanis, Resident Medical Officer, deposed that on examination he found that the deceased had died of profound shock. The body is still in the Hospital, waiting to be claimed by relatives.

A boy named Dhondiba Baloo Mandker is stated to have been knocked down and killed by a motor lorry near Carnac Bridge on Sunday.

At the opening of the inquest in the Coroner's Court, Bombay, today, the uncle of the deceased stated that his cousin was a hand cart labourer. He was taking a hand cart loaded with bales of cloth along Carnac Road towards Carnac Bunder. The uncle stated that he was pushing the cart from behind. A motor lorry coming at top speed from the opposite direction knocked down the deceased and went away. The deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital by the police.

For further evidence the inquest was adjourned to June 30th.

Hakim Fined

On receipt of information Inspector Basiruddin of Cocaine Area Excise Department, sent a bogus customer with Rs. 20 in marked currency notes for purchase of illicit opium and to whom the Hakim, it is alleged, sold opium.

The Police on receipt of a signal from the bogus customer, raided the Saifee Medical Hall, at Doctor Street, Nul Bazar, and arrested a Hakim named Gulam Husain Ahmed Husain on a charge of selling nine tolas of illicit opium.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 150 by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court.

Accused Enlarged On Bail

Arthur Frank, working as Manager of the Bombay Branch of Messrs. Prasad and Stephens, a trading firm doing business at Co-op. Insurance Bldg. Sir Phirozesha Mehta Road, was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of cheating the Bombay Customs to the extent of Rs. 405-10-0, on behalf of his firm.

A complaint was lodged against the accused by the Customs authorities with the C. I. D. who raided the premises of the firm and on finding documents relevant to the charges of the complaint effected the arrest of the Manager of the concern at 6 p.m. on 24-6-39.

The accused was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and enlarged on bail till 10-7-39, pending further Police enquiries.

Bombay Public Trust Registration Act No. XXV Of 1935

Mr. B. P. Bhatt, Registered Accountant and Auditor writes:—

The above Act came into force on 16th December 1937 and the Manager of the public Trust has to file the statement in Form A within 12 months from the date of the commencement of the Act i.e. upto 16th December 1938, to the Registrar of the Public Trust. The managers of all the public Trusts have duly registered their Trusts accordingly

Owing to some misunderstanding in the Act the Managers of many public Trusts have now filed the Accounts of S. Y. 1994 in D. and E. Forms before the Registrar Small Causes Court Bombay. But we are given to understand that those public Trusts whose accounts are balanced according to Samvat Year have neither to file the Accounts of S. Y. 1994 nor have to contribute anything towards the Administration Fund.

The Manager of the Trustee of the Public Trust who has contributed to the administration fund therefore should write to the Registrar, Small Causes Court, Bombay for refund.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a. m. Katha 7-45 Arti by A I R Artists 7-50 Sone Shahani 8-0 R. R. Chowdhry 8-30 School broadcast.

12-0 noon Bhajanawali.

1-0 p. m. Rhythm on records 6-10 R. R. Chowdhry 6-30 Appreciations 6-45 Bimola Rani 7-0 Instrumental trio 7-5 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri 7-25 Delhi radio orchestra 7-30 Idanbai 7-45 For villagers 8-30 Pia Nahin Ae 9-35 Prohibition. 4 9-50 Some shahane 10-0 Wapsi.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4.950 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1 6-45 Idanbai 7-5 Sone Shahani 7-20 Bimola Rani 7-40 Tan Paran 7-45 Idanbai 8-5 R. R. Chowdhry 8-15 Bimola Rani 8-30 to 10-0 As in Delhi 1 10-0 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

7-20 a.m. to 9-5 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Saraswatibai 6-20 Folk songs 6 35 Dharamchand of Dasua 6-55 Ahmadi Khan 7-5 Saraswatibai 7-15 Dharamchand 7-35 Jadu ka qaleen 7-45 For countryside 8-15 This land of five rivers 6 in (Hindustani) 8-30 Saraswatibai 8-50 Instrumental duet 9-50 Saraswatibai 10-0 European music.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7-0 to 10-30 p. m. relaying Delhi programme from 8-0 p. m.

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Keep fit! 8-10 Bhakton-ki-pukar 8-20 News in English 8-30 Madhur tantri 8-45 Geets 12-30 p. m. Baburao G. Geets 12-30 Baburao G. Khaladkar 12-40 Amanat Ali 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Bhajan 1-30 Music 6-0 Bhajan party 6-15 Baburao G. Khaladker 6-25 Devotional Music 6-40 Amateur programme 7-0 Outside castle wall 7-15 Kamalabai Barodeker 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 where men are babes 8-0 Ahmed Dilawer 8-15 Savaraj Aviyu 8-35 Amant Ali 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Royal philharmonic orchestra 9-50 Bombay chamber music society 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31-4 metres (9,550 kc/s

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As Bombay I 6-0 Ahmed Dilawer 6-15 Master Shridhar 6-25 Readings from Hindustani books 6-35 Shahnai solo 6-45 Master Ratnakant 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay I 9-35 Kamalabai Barodker 9-50 Bombay radio orchestra 10-0 Ahmed Dilawer 10-10 Amanat Ali 10 30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Concert Programme Nagaswaram 6-0 For Villages 6-30 Shrimati T N. Manikkam Vocal 7-0 Higher Education; (Tamil) by V. Saranathan 7-15 Songs from Screen 7-30 Janki Parinayam (Tamil) 7-45 Shrimati T N. Manikkam Vocal 8-30 Maharajapuram Viswanath Iyer: Vocal 9-45 R Neelamegham Pillai Violin.

Calcutta—I Programme

Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. Listeners request.

12-30 p. m Songs & Dance Music 1-30 Urmilla 1-55 For newcomers 5-0 First Div. football league 6-10 For Children 7-0 Ram Krishna Misra 7-30 Instrumental Duet 7-40 Varsha-Ranga 9-10 Pianoforte 9-25 Vocal Interlude 9-30 Travelling for Fun 4. 9-45 Vocal Recital 10-0 Decoy.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9.530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. as in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 as in Calcutta 1 9-10 Kartick Ch. Das 9-30 Travelling for Fun 4 9-45 Ror Assamese Listeners.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Prarthana 6-15 Ghazals 6-30 Suraj Bux Srivastava Bhajans 6-45 Bhajans 7-0 Suraj Bux Srivastava 7-20 Next week's Programmes 7-30 Kumari Prem Devi and Kumari Hem Devi 7-45 Krishnabai of Allahabad 8-0 Crisis in life and literature (Hindustani) 8-15 Kavi Sammelan from Cawnpur 9-55 Khayals-Bilampat and Drut 10-10 Aurat ka Dil 10-25 Krishnaai of Allahabad.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 Shrimatis Ponnammal and Sarasa: Vocal 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 M. A. Anantarama Aiyar Flute 6-45 At Porter! 6-57 Violin interlude by R K Venkatarama Sastri 7-15 Sweeping the Cobwebs. 3 7-30 S. V. Parthasarathy of Sevilimedu: Vocal 8-15 this will make you laugh: Malavalam 8-35 S V Parthasarathy of Sevilimedu: Vocal 8-55 Money for nothing (B B C) 9-30 Travellers Bungalow. 3 9-45 Carnatic & Hindustani Songs.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4.920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 as in Madras 1 6-0 Chorus 6-15 First Visit to Metropolice (Telugu) 6-35 Adhyatma Ramayanam 6-45 to 10-30 as in Madras 1.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 England v. The West Inlies 7-45 Band of 2nd BN. 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-45 England v. West Indies 10-0 Violin recital by Henry Holst 10-25 Sports News 10-30 These you have loved 10-55 England v. West Indies.

SAFETY INSTRUCTORS' COURSE

(From Safety First Association of India).

What is believed to be the first of its kind for school teachers and scout masters, the Safety Instructors' Course was held by the Safety First Association of India, Bombay, from June 19 to 23.

The registered attendance of 45 teachers from Bombay, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Madras and Hyderabad.

GENERAL SESSION

In his welcome address, Mr. A. S. Trollip reviewed the value of safety teaching in schools and declared that safety education was not merely the training of children to avoid accidents to themselves and to prevent accidents to others.

The regular part of the course commenced with a lecture demonstration on Home Safety by Mr. J. P. Blackmore and the exhibition of a film showing artificial resuscitation. In the latter part of the day, the visitors were treated to a lecture on A.R.P. measures. They also saw a model home safety exhibition and were told how to organise one when they returned to their schools.

VISITS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

A notable item on the second day of the week was a visit to the Fire Brigade Station of the Bombay Municipality at Byculla, followed by a lecture demonstration on Fire Safety by Mr A. Young. In the afternoon they saw three exhibitions dealing with fire, kitchen safety and better light. The third day of the course was designed to be of particular interest from the road safety point of view Traffic volume, accident spot map and traffic control study formed the subject of an interesting address by Mr D. P. Pavri with the help of the pupils of St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum. This was followed by an entertaining and helpful lecture demonstration on Road Safety.

On Thursday the candidates paid a visit to the Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar, and saw the School Patrol in action, and on Friday, they paid yet another visit to Dadar, where they saw several applications of the principles of industrial safety in the Workshops of the B.E.S. & T. Co. Ltd.

Safety Instructor Diplomas were awarded to all those who attended the full course.

GOVT. PRESS WORKERS PRESENT ULTIMATUM

Notice Of General Strike Given; Final Appeal To Govt. To Avert Crisis

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union was held on 24th June with Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L. LL.B., Advocate, (O.S.), M.L.C., President of the Union, in the Chair. As there was the important item of general strike on the Agenda, all the members of the Managing Committee were present.

Mr. S. C. Joshi at the outset narrated in detail, the efforts made by the Union to redress the just and reasonable grievances of workers and said that all the constitutional methods have failed to obtain relief for them. He said that it was his expectation that the popular Ministry in the province would always try to avert strained relations between the employers and the employees but that he was sorry to find that his expectations had proved futile.

Mr. Joshi added that he was one of those who believed that strike is the most effective weapon but should be used only when all other methods have been found ineffective. He concluded that in the case of the proposed strike, the responsibility would be on the ministry for their unfavourable attitude towards the workers' demands, and expressed a hope that the Government may even now try to avert the crisis by initiating negotiations with the Union

After his speech several members of the Managing Committee spoke in support of the general strike and it was decided ultimately to give 14 days' notice as required under the constitution, to the authorities concerned. The meeting also appointed three different Committee's viz., Propaganda Committee, Finance Committee and the Council of Action.

Tributes To Retiring Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 24.

The Hall of the District Court was crowded with the members of the Bench and the legal profession to bid farewell to the retiring District Judge, Dewan Bahadur, M. A. Bhave, who took his seat yesterday on the bench for the last day in his judicial career.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, Public Prosecutor, Thana, and Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpur, an ex-Public Prosecutor, paid on behalf of the Thana Bar glowing tributes to the retiring Judge.

Dewan Bahadur Bhave, while cordially thanking the Bar for their tribute complimented them for maintaining a high standard of efficiency and integrity in the conduct of cases.

Continuing, the Judge deplored the delay caused in execution proceedings as well as the prolixity in pleadings which he could notice in cases from subordinate courts.

Referring to the jury system, the Judge said that his task while trying Sessions cases was made considerably easy due to the help of intelligent jurors. This made him recommend the jury system for Alibag.

In the evening the Thana Bar was "At Home" to the Retiring Judge. Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., the new District Judge, and Mrs. Wells along with a large number of members of the Bar were present.

Thana Property Owners' Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 26.

The Thana property owners who are up against the newly levied property tax by the Government have been busy sending applications to the President City Municipality, Thana for submission of the same to the Government of Bombay.

Upto now about 100 applications have been prepared and will be submitted to the Municipality. The applicants' grievance is that Thana town is heavily taxed as compared to other municipalities and for want of funds water-supply and drainage schemes have to be held over. Printed application forms are being distributed amongst the property owners for signatures.

Scanty Rainfall In Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 26.

Extremely scanty rainfall during the last week has been the cause of considerable gloom and apprehension amongst the agricultural and other classes. Scorching heat and sultriness are getting unbearable. Last week Thana did not record more than 3 inches rain—rather a record for a town with it weekly average of at least 15 inches in these days. Rice seedlings are not getting on well for lack of rains. The middle classes and the poorer sections are hard hit by the rising prices of food grains and other commodities due to unpromising monsoons.

ROXY

FROM SATURDAY:

1st JULY

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Durga

AN ABSORBING DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE

DEVIKA RANI

Starring:

RAMA SHUKUL

with

HANSA, VISHNUPANT AUNDH
KAR, V. H. DESAI
MUMTAZ ALI, P. F. PITHAWA!
SAROJ BORKAR

The Picture ALL-INDIA has been WAITING TO SEE!

HERE IS
ENTERTAINMENT
For the Entire Family
Romance for the young
Trick scenes for kiddies
MUSIC FOR ALL

MAYA BAZAR
at
CENTRAL
4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
IT'S PRABHA
A SUPREME RELEASE

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

2ND GREAT WEEK!

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SATURDAY NEXT
From 1st July

Be Prepared to see the greatest Photoplay.....
Most marvellously Directed by DEBKI BOSE and Produced by NEW THEATRES, LTD.

"SAPERA"
(The SNAKE CHARMER)
Starring: KANAN BALA, P. SANYAL & NAWAB, Etc.

NEXT SATURDAY AT
KRISHNA

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.
NEW THEATRES' SOCIAL:
"BARI-DIDI"
LAST & EIGHTH WEEK
ROXY
DAILY: 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.

To-day Being Ashadhi Ekadashi
SPECIAL MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
.....ALSO.....
MATINEE AT 1 P.M.

COME & CELEBRATE Your ASHADHI EKADASHI by SEEING this GREAT DEVOTIONAL PICTURE!

Shree RANJIT'S
COLOSSAL DEVOTIONAL
SANT
TULSIDAS
(MARATHI FILMUSICAL)
Starring:—
V. PAGNIS, VASANTI
Leela Chitnis, K. Datey, Ram Marathey, Ram Apte, Sohoni, Dixit, Etc.
Direction: JAYANT DESAI
DRAWING CROWDS EVERY SHOW
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

To-day Special Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
For ASHADHI EKADASHI.....
NEW Theatres' Most Popular HIT:
"DUSHMAN"
Starring:
SAIGAL & LEELA DESAI
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

For ASHADHI EKADASHI MATINEE To-day at 1-45 p.m.
PROPHETIC
OF THE HARMLESS HAVOC OF
PROHIBITION!

HUNS PICTURES'
LAUGHTER-PACKED MUSICOMEDY:
"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"
UNNING IN ELEVEN CITIES
TO JOLLY AUDIENCES AND
IN SEVENTH WEEK
at
MAJESTIC
DAILY· 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Distributors:
FAMOUS PICTURES
BOMBAY 4.

SEE TO-DAY AT 1-45 P. M.
RAJA
GOPICHAND
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
PLAZA

Mr. Boyle Looks Forward

Visualises Things As They Will Obtain Under Federation

Mr. J. D. Boyle, M. L. A. (Central), delivered a speech on Monday evening at the Bombay District Headquarters under the auspices of European Association. Mr. Boyle at the outset drew a picture of the state of things during pre-reform days of 1916. Then he dwelt on the present political constitution as drafted by the Round Table Conference and finally approved by the Parliament. Speaking on the Federation he said:

CONGRESS OBJECTION.

"The main objections of the Congress may be classified under three headings:

1. The linking together of autocracy and democracy in the form of the nominated representatives of autocratic Indian Princes and the elected representatives of a free British India.

2. Lack of responsibility by the Federal Government in the sphere of finance and the reserved departments.

3. The special responsibility of the Governor-General.

In the first case, namely, the linking together of autocracy and democracy, the real difficulty that the Congress foresee rests in the belief that the States are necessarily reactionary. In this connection it must not be overlooked that many States are to-day initiating democratic institutions, and administrative reforms generally are tending rapidly to overcome this—Congress's main objection to the Federal scheme.

In the second case, namely, financial irresponsibility, this arises, of course, from the fact that nearly two-thirds of the revenues of British India are so placed that the Central Legislature can exercise no direct control over expenditure. This is not the place to discuss defence expenditure which is, of course, the main item reserved, but while in my opinion a great deal could be done by means of increased publicity to overcome the natural suspicions of Indians towards the Defence Department, there is no doubt that under the federal scheme, the Ministers will have a much more personal interest in defence than is the case at the moment and in so far as external affairs are concerned India's fiscal autonomy will be preserved.

There can, of course, be no question of any change in substance of the Government of India Act, but there is little doubt that further examination and reflection have made it clear to Congress leaders that the objections under this head are by no means insuperable.

In the third case, namely, the special responsibilities of the Governor-General, the same general argument applies, namely, that while it is inconceivable that any diminution of the special responsibilities will be made nevertheless the practical workings of the reforms so far have made it clear to the Congress that the special responsibilities will not be so used as to impinge on the proper discharge of the functions of the popularly elected ministry.

MUSLIM OBJECTIONS.

So much for Congress. The Muslim objections are really in substance the same as those of Congress, but the real danger that they foresee is of a strong Centre in which they are not sufficiently represented to be able in their own opinion to safeguard the interests of their community. Since Hindus are in a large majority, this objection is clearly insuperable, and it seems that in so far as the Federal scheme is concerned, the Muslims may well remain irreconcilables.

With the Indian States I do not propose to deal here at all since their position is still difficult to ascertain and I propose to say whatever is possible at this stage in my next address.

ALTERNATIVES

Now finally, I propose to put before you three possible alternatives. First to let things stay as they are. The objections to the continuance of the Central Government in its present form are so obvious as not to require lengthy treatment. We have at present an irresponsible executive, namely the Governor-General-in-Council facing a legislature in which it has a permanent minority. This position together with the fact that the opposition cannot turn out the Executive is clearly demoralising to both sides.

With the introduction of provincial autonomy the position has become impossible particularly in the concurrent field of legislation where the parties which control policy in the provinces find themselves unable to initiate or to guide it in respect of the very same matters at the Centre. There is a very imminent danger that the continuance of this form of Government would induce in the democratically governed provinces an attitude of hostility towards the Centre which would seriously impair the unity of British India.

SECOND ALTERNATIVE.

The second alternative is to assume a lengthy transition period and to modify the relations between the Central Government and the legislature during that period by introducing the principle of responsibility in the Central Government. It is obviously impossible to secure a majority for the executive for that would involve still further restrictions on the representative principle. The solution of making the British Indian Central Government partially responsible to the legislature was unanimously turned down by the Simon Commission and by the Government of India. A purely British Indian Central Government based on the principle of dyarchy would almost certainly make the position worse. Such a centre would have to deal with matters intimately affecting the States and yet would be unable to give the States any effective voice in its deliberations. To give the British Indian centre full responsibility would be to encourage the friction and separatism between British India and the Indian States which is the very object that we are endeavouring to avoid.

THIRD ALTERNATIVE.

The third alternative is to carry on with the efforts to establish an All-India Federation at the earliest possible date in the hope that it will work. I hope that I have in my attempt to demolish the arguments in favour of the first two suggestions established a case in favour of the third. That is all that I have to say to-night and I propose next time to deal first with the arguments in favour of the third suggestion and then to elaborate the present situation and prospects for constitutional advance in India to-day.

Monsoon Adult Education Classes

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Classes will commence on July, 3rd. They will be held at the following places: University, South Wing, St. Xavier's College, Wilson College, Ram Mohan English School, Modern School, Anjuman-I-Islam High School and Khalsa College.

The subjects, taught will be Philosophy, Economics, Political Theory, German, Italian, Spanish, French, Hindustani, Psychology in Everyday life, Gujarati Literature, Civics, Figures in Contemporary literature, the Idea of Liberty in English Literature, Commercial and Economic Geography, from origin and development of Urdu to the Age of Wali Ahmedabadi, Browning Study Circle, Industrial Psychology, Radio Communication, Television, Money and Banking, Marathi Literature, some present day economic problems of India and Citizenship. For Programme of work and other information apply to the Association, Cama Institute, Apollo Street, East Museum, Bombay.

Lectures By Journalists

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a series of lectures on Journalism by expert journalists has been arranged in the month of July, 1939.

The lectures will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Fellowship High School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7, at 6-15 p.m. on the dates mentioned below.

Admissions will be by special free permits which will be issued by the Secretary, at the office of The Students' Call, 21 Dalal Street, Bombay 1, between 1 and 3 p.m. on working days on or before July 3, 1939. Only 50 permits will be issued. Provision has been made to issue a few permits out of these to "non-students."

Special accommodation will be provided for ladies. Permits may be had by post against stamped addressed envelope from R. V. Raman, Khar, on or before July 2, 1939.

In connection with this series of lectures, arrangement has also been made to visit Reuters and "The Times of India" Press, where "long-distance" tele-printing and other modern methods of newspaper craft will be demonstrated and explained.

PROGRAMME.

July 5:—"Newspaper Journalism" by Mr. H. R. Stimson, Asst. Editor, "The Times of India."

July 10:—"Sub-editing" by Mr. C. S. De Andrade, Chief Sub-Editor, "The Times of India."

July 15:—"Sports Reporting" by Mr. D. P. Wagle, Sports Reporter of Reuters Agency.

July 18:—"Weekly Journals" by Mr. M. H. Brown, Editor, "Illustrated Weekly of India".

July 21:—"News Reporting" by Mr. K. D. Umrigar, Chief News Reporter, "The Times of India."

July 27:—"News Agency" by Mr A. S. Bharatan, Reuters Agency.

"JALARAJAN" SAFE IN HARBOUR

Details Of Rescue Of Damaged Vessel

It is now reported that the s. s. "Jalarajan" 5,102-ton cargo vessel of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company which was bound for Bombay with coal from Calcutta and was stranded about 130 miles off Cochin Port, has been safely towed into the inner harbour, at Cochin where she is engaged in unloading her cargo.

On Saturday morning an S. O. S. message from the ship, picked up by the Bombay Wireless Station, called for assistance as the ship was in distress.

The fastest tug in Cochin Port dashed to her help to rescue the boat's crew. The ship had on board a crew of 73 men including the Master Captain F. de Chaumont.

Being a cargo liner, she carried no passengers.

The "Jalarajan" left Calcutta with a full load of coal weighing 7,124 tons, on June 15.

Due to the prevailing monsoon conditions at sea she encountered rough weather during the voyage and ran aground off the rocky coast in Travancore roads.

It is understood that as the result of having struck an uncharted rock she sprung a disastrous leak. The ship is said to have been equipped with the necessary life-saving apparatus, and is under the command of an experienced navigator. Her Captain is a master-mariner with nearly 15 years service on the Western and Coromandel coasts.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company had dispatched wireless instructions to the s.s. "Jalavihar" a sister ship belonging to the Company's fleet to stand by the vessel in distress.

The 'Jalavihar' which had sailed from Tuticorin was supposed to be in the vicinity.

The first to locate the "Jalarajan" was the relief tug which set out from Cochin.

Partly on her own steam, and partly being towed by the tug, the damaged vessel limped into Cochin where she is now safely moored in the inner harbour debunkering the coal from her holds. All her hatches are believed to contain coal as the vessel made the trip as a collier.

Owing to overflow of water in the bilges and hatches she had to constantly pump out the ingress and in this condition she arrived at Cochin on Sunday morning.

The "Jalarajan" was launched in 1925. She was purchased by the Scindia's in 1933. She underwent her last survey tests in October and was declared to be perfectly ship-shape and sea-worthy.

LATER.

Inquiries made at the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Office in Bombay, show that the "Jalarajan" is still discharging her cargo of coal. After finishing the unloading Lloyd's surveyors will inspect the damages caused to the ship as a result of the accident.

When a list of the repairs to be effected is prepared, the ship will undergo just the necessary amount of repairs at Cochin so as to enable [illegible] for Bombay where she will be dry-docked for a complete overhaul and fuller repairs.

M. A. Success

Mr. Y. G. Krishnamurti of the Sir Parsharambhau College of Foona is awarded the M. A. degree of the Bombay University for his thesis on "Indian States and the Federation". This will be soon published in book form with minor amendations. Mr. Krishnamurti has already some publications to his credit and he worked under the guidance of Sir M. Visveswarayya and Sir C. Y. Chintamani.

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION

B. E. S. T. Workers' Protest

Strong protest against the sudden dismissal of two active workers of the Union by the B.E.S.T. Management was voiced by the workers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Best Omnibus Drivers' Union, the Best Omnibus Conductors' Union and the Tramway Traffic Union at Jinnah Hall on Sunday night. Sjt. Purshottam Trikamdas presided, and more than a thousand workers were present to voice their feeling at the Company's attitude.

Sjt. Purshottam in his speech, stated that the Company had now begun in right earnest to victimize the active members of the Union in order to terrorize the workers from joining the Unions which were gathering strength every day.

He declared that the reasons for dismissal given by the Management were unconvincing, and the Unions would not rest, till these persons were reinstated immediately. The company alone was to blame for the attitude adopted by the Management.

In this connection he referred to the deputation of the workers which waited on Sjt. Nanda, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister of Bombay, who was good enough to listen to their case and promised that he would move in the matter. He assured the workers that he would not allow such injustice to be perpetrated.

Sjt. M. R. Masani, the President of the B.E.S.T. Omnibus Drivers' Union, who spoke next, deplored the attitude adopted by the Management. The Union's activities were above board, and if the Management had any complaints, the best course was to refer the matter to the Unions concerned for investigation. He appealed to the Directors not to play into the hands of the Management but to reconsider their position and to reinstate the workers. In case there was no response from the Directors, he hoped that the Congress Government would help them in their just cause. He also appealed to the workers to realize their responsibilities and prepared for the coming struggle in case both the Directors and the Government failed them.

Sjt. Shivnath Bannerjee, the ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and a prominent Congress Socialist then addressed the workers. He was pleased with the Unions' response and asked the workers to have faith in their leaders.

(Continued from column 7.)

by the Director of Public Instruction for the additional standard has been approved by Government and allowed to be introduced for a period of three years in the first instance. The syllabus for the additional standard together with the consequential changes in the courses of studies of Standards VI and V on account of the addition of Standard VII is being issued in the regional languages as addenda and corrigenda to the existing syllabus for Primary schools for girls.

The extra expenditure incurred by Local Authorities in connection with the opening of the additional standard in Girls' Primary schools will be admissible for Government grant at the usual rates.

PANDHARPUR MUNICIPALITY

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

In an earlier press note it was announced that for the reasons stated therein, the Pandharpur Municipality should be dissolved under section 219 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925. Government has since rescinded these orders and directed that for the reasons already announced, the Municipality should be superseded for one year from June 20, 1939.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The Bombay Government had announced in an earlier press note issued on May 18 that those who desired to obtain exemption for genuine spirituous medicinal preparations from the restrictions regarding advertisements imposed under the recently amended Bombay Abkari Act should apply with samples to the Commissioner of Excise, Old Custom House, Bombay, not later than June 5. Government has since extended the period for submitting such applications for exemption to June 30.

Rural Development Board For Bombay

Four Chief Committees' Personnel Announced

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the establishment of a Provincial Board of Rural Development consisting of the following officials and non-officials for a period of two years:—

OFFICIALS.

The Hon. Minister for Finance and Rural Development (Chairman.) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agriculture. The Director of Rural Development. The Director of Veterinary Services. The Director of Industries. The Live Stock Expert to Government. The Deputy Director of Rural Development. Agriculture and Live Stock Committee.

NON-OFFICIALS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Mr. Kanayalal Nanabhai Desai of Surat Mr. Jabir A. Ali, B.Ss.,t Chembur, Bombay Suburban District. Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, M.L.A., Sholapur. Sardar R. J. Potnis, Sardar B. N. Patankar, M.L.C., Patan, District Satara. Mr. G. A. Hiremath, B. Ag., Dharwar. Rao Bahadur Dr. P. C. Patil, M.Sc., L.Ag., D.Sc., Kolhapur. Mr. V. G. Gokhale, L.Ag., Poona. Mr. V. V. Patil B. Sc. B.Ag., Hubli.

Cottage Industries Committee.

Mr. Narharibhai D. Parikh, Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad. Mr. S. G. Banker, Ahmedabad. Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Bombay. Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan, Ratnagiri. Mr. Balubhai L. Mehta. Mr. F. H. B. Tyabjee, Ahmednagar District. Mr. P. J. Roham, M.L.A., Ahmednagar. Mr. H. S. Koujalgi, B.A., LL.B., Bijapur. Mr. S. K. Bhise, B.A., Bordi, District Thana.

Training and Propaganda Committee.

The President, Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay. Professor V. G. Kale, M.A., Poona. Mr. Shankarrao Deo, B.A., Poona. Miss Mridulaben Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad. Mr. M. Bhaiji, M.A., M.L.A., Kolaba District. Mr. G. B. Deshpande, Belgaum. Mr. K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A., (Central), Poona. Mr. B. P. Patil, Satara. Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, M.A., Ahmednagar.

Backward Areas Committee.

Mr. L. M. Shrikant, B.A., M.L.A. Swami Anand, Thana Mr. D. N. Chowdhari, M.L.A., Jalgaon. Mr. D. K. Kunte, B.A.LL.B., M.L.A. Mr. G. K. Phadke, M.L.A.

Mr. M. P. Patil, B.A. LL.B. M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Minister for Rural Development, will be the permanent Secretary to the Board.

FOUR COMMITTEES.

To facilitate the work of the Board four committees will be established, viz.,

(1) Agriculture and Live Stock Committee.

(2) Cottage Industries Committee.

(3) Training and Propaganda Committee, and

(4) Backward Areas Committee.

The personnel of these committees will be as indicated in paragraph 1 above. The Deputy Director of Rural Development will act as Secretary of the four committees in question. The Chairman will be elected by each of the Committees from its members.

PROCEDURAL METHODS.

The function of the Board and its committees will be to advise on general principles and policy regarding rural development activities. The Board will meet every quarter but the committees will meet as often as may be necessary. It is not necessary that the official members should attend all the meetings of the Board or its sub-committees. Such of the members as are concerned with the subjects to be discussed at the meeting will, therefore, be invited. The meeting of the Board of Rural Development will be presided over by the Hon. Minister for Finance and Rural Development but in his absence the Board will elect its own Chairman. The proceedings of the committees will be submitted to Government through the Board of Rural Development for final orders.

FUNCTIONS OF BOARDS.

As the functions of the existing Divisional Boards of Agriculture will be taken over by the Agriculture and Live Stock Committee of the Board of Rural Development there is no necessity of a separate organisation as Divisional Boards of Agriculture. Government has, accordingly, directed that these Boards should be dissolved as soon as the Board of Rural Development comes into being. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Rural Development have been requested to communicate these orders to the gentlemen who are at present serving on these Boards and to convey to them the thanks of Government for the work done by them so far on these Boards.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' TRAINING SYLLABUS

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The Committee on the Training of Primary Teachers appointed by Government in 1938 recommended that one more standard should be added to Girls' Primary schools and the syllabus of girls' schools should be so revised as to bring the girls' standard on a par with the boys' standard. The recommendation has been accepted by Government and steps have accordingly been taken to add from June 1939, Standard VII to the existing Primary schools for girls teaching up to and inclusive of Standard VI. As in the case of boys, the Primary school course for girls will now cover a period of 8 years and consist of the Lower Primary stage comprising the Infant class and Standards I—IV and the Upper Primary stage comprising Standards V—VII.

The syllabus of studies drawn up

(Continued in col. 4)

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

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Stockists:— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA HORTON & Co., 36, Madeira Street, BOMBAY; MUSSERWANJEE & Co., Mandvi Mansion, KARACHI; SMITH WELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 11, 1996
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 9, 1358
Parsi: Dein 25, 1308
Hightide: 9-08 20-41
Lowtide: 2-21 15-06
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 29m

The Bombay Port Haj Committee at 4-45 p.m.

Women's Prohibition meeting at Madhav Baug at 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai via 'Negapatam' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 and 1 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 29th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Strathallan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p. m. respectively on Thursday, the 29th instant.

ENGLISH MAIL

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathallan' with mails arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m on Thursday, the 29th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Australia.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

Lew AYRES & Lionel BARRYMORE
Lynne Carver · Nat Pendleton
Jo Ann Sayers · Samuel S. Hinds

NEXT ATTRACTION· METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
"EVERYBODY SING"
with
ALLAN JONES
JUDY GARLAND

Special Arrangement
TRAMS leave from the CAPITOL AFTER the last Show is OVER!
CAPITOL
DAILY: 4-30 7-15 & 10 P.M.
For ASHADI EKADASHI
TO-DAY MATINEE: 1-45 P. M.
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 8
In
COLOURS:
Mother India
CELEBRATING THE
SILVER JUBILEE 25th WEEK
The PRIDE of Cine-Fans!
The GLORY of the Indian Screen

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Britain's No. 1 Comedian—
★ GEORGE FORMBY
at the best of his form with new WIT, new THRILLS, new SONGS!
"TROUBLE BREWING"
—EXTRA—
"BRITAIN & PEACE"
The Vivid Story behind the CRISIS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MINERVA—"One Fatal Night" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"May Time" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sant Tukaram" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wuthering Heights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trouble Brewing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Let Us Live" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Oklahoma Kid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
DIAMOND—"Thunder" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KISAN WORKERS' MEETING

A meeting of Kisan workers of this Presidency will be held at 2 p.m. today (Tuesday) in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon to consider the three agrarian bills introduced in the Assembly and the urgent grievances of the Kisans of this province.

Workers hailing from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak are requested to attend.

ALL INDIA KISAN COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the All India Kisan Committee will be held at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the R. L. Trust Hostel Building (opposite Royal Opera House, First Floor).

INDIAN OVERSEAS' ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Overseas Central Association will be held at the residence of Seth Huseinbhai A. Lalji, at Warden Road, Malabar Hill, to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 a.m. to consider the situation regarding Indians in Ceylon, South Africa, East Africa and Belgium Congo and any other matter with the permission of the President.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 124-126, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, B.A., will give a further discourse in English on "A detailed examination of Hormuzd Yasht to ascertain the correct meaning of Manthra Spenta spoken of therein."

SETH GOKALDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL GOLDEN JUBILEE FUND

A meeting of the subscribers to the above Fund will be held on Sunday, 2nd July at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Boarding School premises to devise a scheme for the use to be made of the above Fund, where all subscribers are requested to be present.

ADDRESS TO SUBHAS BOSE

Kalbadevi Gomasta Mandal will present an address to Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose, at the Hindustan Desi Vaipari Association Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Forward Bloc, Kalbadevi Gomasta Mandal, Benares Raj Nagrik Dal, Rajputana Madhya Bharat Praja Mandal and Mathura Vaishyabak Mandal, a public meeting will be held on the same day at 6 p.m. Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose will address the meeting.

RAO BAHADUR BOLE FELICITATED

At a crowded meeting of the Bhandaris held on Sunday last at Nana Chowk, Grant Road, glowing tributes were paid by several speakers eulogising the services rendered by Rao Bahadur Bole to the public in general and the Bhandari community in particular, the occasion being the seventy-first birthday of Rao Bahadur Bole.

SATYAMURTY'S LECTURE POSTPONED

The Secretary of Goa Congress Committee regrets to announce that the public lecture which was to be delivered to-day (Tuesday) by Sjt. Satyamurty, the Dy. Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly is postponed 'sine die' as Mr. Satyamurty has to leave for Madras in response to an urgent call.

PROGRAMME OF DESH GAURAB SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Tuesday, the 27th at 6 p.m. 'C' Ward Public Address and meeting at (Ramwadi) Kalbadevi Road.

Tuesday, 27th at 9 p.m. Under auspices of Ward Congress Committee, public meeting at Matunga.

Wednesday 28th at 9 p.m. Under auspices of 'B' Ward Congress Committee, public meeting, Mandvi

Thursday, 29th at 6 p.m. Public meeting, Tara Baug, Girgaum.

Thursday, 29th at 5 p.m. Public reception, Fort, by several Associations.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Monsoon Adult Education Classes will commence on the 3rd July. Several courses of wide variety are offered. Profs. from the local colleges conduct these classes. Enrol at the office of the Association, Cama Institute, Apollo Street, East Museum, Bombay.

Mrs. Mahanalkumari Shrinivas Ram, a Marwadi lady, has passed the B.A. Examination of the Bombay University as a non-collegiate student in the second division this year. She is the youngest daughter of Shrimati Tarabai Motilal Hirakhanwala, proprietress of the firm of Narayandas Chunilal and the daughter-in-law of Babu Ramji Ram, zamindar and banker of Patna.

TODAY'S A. I. C. C. MEETING

The A. I. C. C. will resume its sitting for the last day to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, in the A. I. C. C. Pandal.

The ticket office at the Pandal will open at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Volunteers are requested to be present on duty at the Pandal at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.).

The Conference of Provincial Secretaries will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Women's Prohibition Meeting

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at Madhav Baug to-day (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. to accord the support of women in the city and suburbs of Bombay to the Prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, will preside and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will address the meeting.

The following ladies in the city have called the meeting:

Laxmibai Jagmohandas, Lilavati Munshi, Goshep Captain, Tarabai Manekial, Avantikabai Gokhaley, Shantabai Vangsarkar, Birjis Brelvi, Saiia Khan, Mrs. Lukmani, Krishna Huteesingh, Urmila Mehta, Yamuna Birlekar, Gangaben Patel, Zarina Currimbhoy, Kusumben Munshi, Babiben Mulji, Dahiben Desai, Bachuben Thakkar, Lilavati Banker, Mudrikaben Anjaria, Motiben Desai, Rasikmani Desai, Mangalaben Motilal, Norshaben Sumnd Shah, Jayavati Devakran, Taraban Zaveri, Kamalini Gokhale, Indumati Sardesai and Indira Bhadphale.

LAHORE KISAN ARRESTS

LAHORE June 26.

According to official information 1,438 arrests have been made so far in connection with the Kisan morcha, which started three months ago. Of them 161 were Kisan women.

Sixteen Kisans who were arrested during the last two days were tried to-day and entenced to imprisonments ranging from three to nine months.

A batch of fifty Kisans reached Bradlaugh Hall to-day from Ajnala in Amritsar District. They will offer satyagraha to-morrow.—United Press.

'Tropical' To Start Fire And Marine Business

The Tropical Insurance Company Limited, have pleasure to announce that in addition to their Life Insurance business, they will commence Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance business from 28th June, 1939. The opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in their new premises.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 23-6-1939 were as under:
Number of cheques—1,02,014.
Amount of cheques—Rs. 15,10,21,430-1-9

PRIVATE SERVANTS' DEMANDS

The following are the demands that have been formulated by the Private Servants' Union for representation to the Government of Bombay on behalf of the Rent Collectors and Private Servants in Bombay:

1. The minimum wage of Rs. 30 per month.
2. The awarding (levy) of pension or a gratuity after the completion of 20 years' constant service.
3. The annual provision for one month's privilege leave and 20 days casual leave, both with full pay, sick leave on half pay in addition. Also for leave without pay in cases of emergency.

N.B As regards the employment of hours and holidays, the Union has deferred its consideration for the time being.

MR. NADKARNI FELICITATED

Wannamali Hall, Dadar was 'en fete' last night, the occasion being a farewell entertainment arranged by the Saraswat Union, Bombay North, in honour of Mr. D. G. Nadkarni of the Accountant-General's Office, who had been transferred to Currency Printing Press, Nasik.

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE

Examination Results, Session: 1938-39

FINAL L.D.Sc. CLASS
Mr. Sardari Lal.

3RD L.D.Sc. CLASS
First Class: Mr. G. D. Patel.
Second Class: Messrs. E. Davis, T. D. Hathiram, R. W. Varty and Miss Shanti Raj.
Pass: Messrs. Y. V. Kittur, V. D. Agarwal and Miss T. F. Canteenwalla.
To keep terms: Messrs. B. Ribeiro and C. C. Patel.
Prizes: Messrs. N. Powell's Ltd., prize of Rs. 25 has been awarded to Mr. G. D. Patel for standing first in the 3rd L.D.Sc. Exam.

2ND L.D.Sc. CLASS.
With distinction: Mr. F. J. Nazareth.
First Class: Messrs. R. C. Diwanji & A. F. Pinto.
Second Class: Mr. N. J. Dhanbhoora and Miss G. Pinto.
To keep terms: Messrs. R. B. Raut, B. P. Hegde, and B. G. Vyas.
Prizes: Messrs. N. Powell's Ltd., prize of Rs. 25 has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Nazareth for standing first in 2nd L.D.Sc. Exam.

FIRST L.D.Sc. CLASS.
Second Class: Miss R. R. Kamath and Miss J. Lawrence.
Pass: Messrs. P. B. Vachha, Y. S. Pradhan, and S. M. Munim.
To keep terms: Messrs. D. S. Patil, Y. S. Kasle, Y. S. Sawhney, Mrs. N. B. Mehta, and Mr. R. M. Gokul Gandhi.
Prize: Nair Hospital Dental College Prize of Rs. 25 has been awarded to Miss R. R. Kamath for standing first in the first L.D.Sc. Examination.

SUBHAS BOSE'S PROGRAMME

Tuesday, 27th, 6 p.m. "C" Ward Public Address and Meeting at Ramwady, Kalbadevi Road.

Tuesday, 27th, 9 p.m. Under the auspices of Ward Congress Committee Public Meeting at Matunga.

Wednesday, 28th, 9 p.m. Under the auspices of "B" Ward Congress Committee Public Meeting at Mandvi.

Thursday, 29th, 6 p.m. Public Meeting at Tara Baug Girgaum.

Thursday, 29th, 5 p.m. Public Reception at Fort, by Several Associations.

Kalbadevi Gomasta Mandal will present an address to Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose, at the Hindustan Desi Vaipari Association Hall on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward 'Forward Bloc,' Kalbadevi Gomasta Mandal, Benares Raj Nagrik Dal, Rajputana Madhya Bharat Praja Mandal and Mathura Vaishyabak Mandal, a Public Meeting will be held on the same day at 6 p.m. Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose has very kindly consented to address meeting.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Benares Raj Subjects' Meeting

A well-attended meeting of the people of Benares State residing in Bombay was held on Friday in the Marwari Sammelan Hall, Mr. Premchand Kedia presiding. Resolution condemning the action of the authorities for their uncalled for repression resulting in arrest of more than two dozen peaceful citizens and lathi charge etc., was passed. The resolution congratulated the members of Benares State Congress on their brave stand and protested against the undesirable manoeuvring by the officials recruited from outside to keep the local people away from legitimate participation in the state administration. Prominent persons who spoke on the resolution included Messrs. Niranjan Sharma Ajit, Rampratap Shukla, Jainarayan Vyas, Secretary, A. I. S. P. C., Kanahaiyalal Vaidya, Secretary, Madhyabharat Prajamandal, and Hazarilal Zadia of Indore.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

SIMLA (By Mail)

The cut in the daily wages of Indian labourers in the mid and low country estates of Ceylon imposed in February 1932 has been restored with effect from June 12, 1939. These rates were reduced in 1932 principally on the ground of a fall in the cost of living and partly on a consideration of the capacity of the industry to pay.

The reduced rates were:—
Mid country, men 43 cents; women 35 cents; children 25 cents.
Low country, men 41 cents, women 33 cents; children 24 cents.
The rates, prior to reduction, which were in force from May 1931 and have now been restored are:—
Mid country, men 47 cents; women 37 cents; children 28 cents.
Low country, men 45 cents; women 36 cents; children 27 cents.
The rates in up-country which did not undergo any reduction and have been in force from May 1931 are as follows:
Men 49 cents; women 39 cents; children 29 cents.

The Students' Digest

This is a new quarterly journal for students. It is intended "to help them to maintain their youthful enthusiasm and liveliness by keeping them in touch with all that is sublime in youth." There are a number of articles in the opening issue both from well-known authors and students. We are afraid, however, that the selection is rather haphazard. The journal is published at Dandya Bazar, Baroda and the annual subscription is rupee one only.

MEDICOS' ROLE IN NATIONAL PLANNING

Dr. B. C. Roy's Address To Medical Students

A meeting of the Bombay Medical Association was held at the Seth Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, Parel, on Monday at 3 p.m., when Dr. Bridhan Chandra Roy addressed on "The Role of the Medical Profession in National Planning."

While stressing the necessity of co-operation of the Medical Profession in National Planning, he extolled the virtues of self-sacrifice on the part of the doctors. They should be sympathetic in their treatment and behaviour towards patients. The Medico is a modern necessity and is indispensible both in war and peace.

His service is required by one and all both in time of peace like the prevention of epidemics, standardization of national diet and improvement of general health, but also in the event of war to protect the nation from air raids and treat the wounded and the injured in the battle field.

ARYA SAMAJISTS MEET ANEY

BOMBAY, June 26.

Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta and other leaders of the Arya Samaj movement who have been in the city for the last few days, held consultation with Mr. M. S. Aney about the order under the Princes' Protection Act promulgated by the Punjab Government.—United Press.

All-India Kisan Committee Meeting

The adjourned meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 a.m. at the R. L. Trust Hostel Building (opposite the Royal Opera House).

A meeting of Kisan workers of the Bombay Presidency will be held at 2 p.m. in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Girgaon, when the three Agrarian Bills introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the urgent grievances of the Kisans of this province will be considered.

Lecture Series At Blavatsky Lodge

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Association, a series of lectures by the members of the All-India Congress Committee have been arranged.

PLACE: Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatti, Bombay 7.
TIME: 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
June 26: Prof. N. G. Ranga, (Kisan Movement).
June 27: "Socialist and National Movement" by Dr. Z. A. Ahmad.
June 28: "Gandhiji's New Technique" by Sri Sajjad Zaheer.
June 29: "Communalism" by Dr. K. M. Ashrof.
June 30. "What Happened at the A.I.C.C." by Sri R. D. Bharadwaj.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 26.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations	Max. Temperature	Min. Temperature	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Deficience to normal
Agra	88	78	T	3.3	+1.7
Amraoti	89	79	—	1.8	—3.6
Akola	90	79	—	2.2	—2.3
Ahmedabad	100	84	—2	0.7	—3.0
Ajmer	98	80	—	1.2	—0.6
Ahmednagar	89	69	—	3.2	—1.4
Ambala	92	—	0.4	3.9	+1.4
Allahabad	91	78	0.1	4.1	+0.6
Benares	90	78	0.5	4.9	+1.5
Bareilly	87	78	0.4	3.5	—0.3
BOMBAY	88	81	T	4.5	—11.1
Bangalore	85	66	0.4	2.3	—0.3
Bhopal	89	79	—	2.7	—
Baroda	98	82	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	77	68	0.1	11.3	+7.3
Bahawalpore	108	84	—	—	—0.5
Bijapur	92	71	—	3.3	+0.2
Bellary	93	76	—	0.4	—1.2
Bhavnagar	102	83	—	0.1	—3.6
Chittagong	88	76	0.7	13.5	—4.6
Calcutta	91	81	T	12.6	+2.6
Cuttack	94	80	—	4.7	—3.3
Cawnpore	86	79	0.7	2.4	—
Calicut	82	94	0.6	32.7	+2.0
Colombo	85	79	T	6.0	—1.5
Cherrapunji	70	65	4.7	49.2	—35.8
Cocanada	98	81	—	1.2	—2.9
Cochin	85	74	—	39.5	+14.3
Dehra Dun	85	71	0.8	7.0	+0.7
Delhi	90	78	0.5	3.9	+1.8
Dehra I. Khan	107	80	—	—	—0.5
Darjeeling	61	56	0.3	20.3	—0.7
Desa	99	80	—	0.1	—1.3
Dalhousie	—	—	T	5.2	+0.6
Fort Sandeman	104	78	—	0.5	—
Gorakhpur	87	78	0.1	8.8	+3.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	96	78	—	1.1	—3.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	105	81	—	—	—0.4
Indore	91	78	—	1.5	—3.4
Jhansi	89	76	1.2	2.0	—0.8
Jubbulpore	79	73	T	5.8	+0.2
Jacobabad	111	86	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	99	76	0.4	1.4	—0.3
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	88	81	—	—	0.7
Kodaikanal	65	54	0.6	2.7	—0.8
Khandwa	93	80	—	4.2	—0.4
Lucknow	88	78	0.9	5.1	+1.8
Ludhiana	91	71	0.4	2.1	+0.5
Lahore	97	83	—	2.4	+1.1
Lyallpur	102	75	0.3	1.3	+0.3
Multan	107	83	—	—	—0.4
Mysore	85	67	—	0.9	—1.9
Madras	98	80	—	1.1	—0.6
Marmagoa	82	76	0.6	24.4	—
Malegaon	91	75	—	3.1	—0.7
Mussoorie	66	58	4.8	10.1	+6.7
Mahableshwar	67	62	0.2	24.4	—12.2
Murree	74	54	1.4	5.4	+2.4
Mount Abu	81	66	T	0.3	—2.9
Masulipatam	100	82	—	3.5	—0.5
Mandalay	93	79	—	3.1	—2.9
Mangalore	84	74	0.9	35.7	+3.2
Meerut	—	—	—	2.3	+0.2
Mercara	69	64	0.3	11.9	—10.9
Nagpur	88	76	—	4.8	—2.6
Ootacamund	62	50	T	5.1	—0.7
Patna	89	79	0.1	1.9	+1.3
Peshawar	102	77	—	—	—0.3
Poona	86	73	—	2.7	—1.6
Pachmarhi	75	69	0.2	3.7	—4.1
Port Blair	86	75	1.1	20.6	+1.5
Quetta	97	68	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	76	71	0.1	8.8	+0.8
Rawalpindi	98	69	0.5	1.3	—0.4
Rangoon	85	78	T	19.0	+3.6
Ratnagiri	86	78	T	31.0	+5.9
Rajkot	99	81	—	0.6	—2.9
Sialkot	89	72	1.2	4.1	+2.4
Srinagar	84	60	—2	0.2	—1.0
Sholapur	96	73	—	3.2	—0.9
Shillong	75	65	—	13.5	—1.4
Simla	70	57	1.3	8.7	+3.4
Surat	90	82	—	0.8	—5.9
Salem	96	77	—	3.0	+0.4
Trichinopoly	99	79	—	1.9	+0.7
Trivandrum	85	74	—	—	—
Vizagapatam	85	79	—	1.6	—2.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 26.

Yesterday's depression merged into a seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain. The monsoon has been strong in the West United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, active in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces and Malabar. Local rain occurred in Orissa, West Central Provinces, South-west Punjab, Rajputana, Konkan and Mysore, while a few falls are reported in Chota Nagpur, West Central India, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, and South-east Madras. Day temperatures are markedly below normal in East and North Punjab, West United Provinces, East Central India and North Central Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji and Mussoorie five inches; Honawar four inches; Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri two; Purnea, Sutna, Pendra, Murree and Simla one and half; Port Blair, Lucknow, Jhansi, Sialkot, Sriganganagar, Gadag and Mangalore one; Dibrugarh, Cawnpore, Mainpuri, Dehradun, Muktesar, Montgomery, Brijnagar and Cochin three quarters.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-6-39.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.4 degrees 2.2 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.6 degrees 3.5 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3
Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches
Total rainfall during the month 4.48 inches
Total rainfall during the year 4.49 inches
Weather remark: Rain.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1939

THE NEW TECHNIQUE

What Gandhiji has called his "new technique" of Satyagraha with reference to the States is further explained and defended by him in two articles in the current number of "Harijan." In so far as the new technique applies to the country as a whole its essence is, as we have suggested before, that mass civil disobedience is not to be launched in the future unless the well-known conditions for launching it are more strictly fulfilled than they have been so far. If so no new policy is laid down, only greater precautions are to be taken in adopting the old policy in view of new difficulties that have cropped up in the provinces as in the States. So far as the provinces are concerned, the difficulties confronting the Congress are vividly summed up by Gandhiji in the following words, which need to be quoted in full. He says: "The Congress has ceased to be an effective vehicle for launching some present day economic programme. It has become [illegible]. It has corruption in it, there is indiscipline among Congressmen, and rival groups have come into being which would radically change the Congress programme if they could secure a majority. The majority has no living faith in its own programme. In any case Satyagraha through a majority is not a feasible proposition. The whole weight of the Congress should be behind any nation-wide Satyagraha. Then there is the ever-growing communal tension. Final Satyagraha is inconceivable without an honourable peace between the several communities composing the Indian nation." This cannot be dismissed as an exaggerated picture. And the people in the States are less trained for mass civil disobedience than those in the provinces and are less amenable to Congress discipline.

Encouraging Assurance

A critic may naturally object that if all the conditions laid down by Gandhiji for resuming civil disobedience are rigidly insisted upon, its resumption may be well-nigh impossible. Gandhiji anticipates the objection and contends that, if Satyagraha is to be pursued, its inevitable conditions must be fulfilled and if mass Satyagraha is not possible, he "must find an effective method of action even through a handful of men." He is searching for such a method and though he has so far found in the "new technique" only the first step towards it, he says, "It may be, as has happened throughout my life, that I shall know the next step only after the first has been taken. I have faith that when the time for action has arrived the plan will be found ready." More confidently he adds: "I feel within me that some active form of Satyagraha, not necessarily civil disobedience must be available in order to end an impossible situation." Gandhiji's assurance that he is busy finding out some effective substitute for mass civil disobedience to be adopted if the latter is not found feasible in the near future and that he feels confident of finding out one is most encouraging, particularly to those who are lacking in patience, though they have faith in Satyagraha.

Communal Unity

As for those who have not only faith in Satyagraha and Gandhiji's leadership but also the requisite patience in the pursuit of Gandhian policy they should lose no time in preparing for the inevitable struggle by carrying out the whole of what is known as the constructive programme, which may also be called the consolidating programme when it is conceived as preparation for any mass action. One great merit of the programme is that it is as useful in normal time as it is as preparation for a struggle. And without substantial success in its principal item, namely, communal unity, no great struggle can be a complete success. As regards the response of the Princes to Gandhiji's new lead, it is yet too early to say much with certainty about it. But we are quite sure that they are in no mood to regard the lead as a licence to them to deal with the people as they please. They realise but too well that if Satyagraha in their States is now delayed, it will be the more effective when it comes as a result of the preparation for it enjoined by Gandhiji. It is widely rumoured that several Princes are busy arranging to open confidential negotiations with Gandhiji either direct or through their representatives. We fervently hope the report is well-founded. If the Princes are in earnest about giving essential reforms to the people they will find no better friend in the world than Gandhiji in negotiating the terms of a settlement.

Warning To Germany

Herr Hitler is making feverish preparations in Danzig similar to those he made in Sudetenland. He is mobilizing his forces and the chief of the Gestapo is himself on the spot. It is safe to anticipate stirring happenings, even sensational incidents, in the immediate future. This is the German Fuhrer's answer to British appeals and pleadings. The question is: Has Mr. Chamberlain had enough or will he yet go on plaintively swearing his 'bona-fides' and indirectly begging for peace? From the comments of London "Times", which enjoys the confidence of the British Government, it appears as if he had had enough.

In a strongly worded article, the "Times" reminds both Italy and Germany that the bulldog does not bark before he bites and "when he bites he does not let go." It also warns them that "it would be a catastrophe for the whole world if Mr. Chamberlain's and Lord Halifax's repeated warnings, that force will be met by force are, ignored until proof has been given in action." If this represents the views of the British Government then it means that they have decided not to proceed with the revival of appeasement any further. And it also means that there is justification in the hope expressed by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" about the chances of an Anglo-Russian understanding. But—who can be quite sure of Mr. Chamberlain and the London "Times"?

Rajaji's Tribute To Bombay

Those anti-prohibitionists of Bombay who were so enamoured of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's prohibition methods as to demand that he should be the Premier of Bombay were thoroughly disconcerted when he stoutly defended the Bombay policy of beginning prohibition in cities and congratulated the Government on their quick pace of progress. He pointed out that the thousands of industrial workers in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad who were strongly addicted to drink should be saved without any delay and that it was easier to make good the loss in excise revenue through taxes in these cities. However, once it is conceded that prohibition is good, it does not matter much where it is begun, so long as the whole programme is completed everywhere in very few years. Rajaji not inaptly described liquor revenue as a "monstrous robbery." It follows that the robbery should cease forthwith and that if for any reason this is not immediately possible the liquor revenue should be used only for the purpose of expediting prohibition.

Our London Letter

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 17.

THE new Propaganda Ministry is an incident in the feud between Anti-Munich Foreign Office Press Department and whole-heartedly pro-Munich Bureau at 10 Downing St.

When on a Saturday morning we try to reflect upon the Parliamentary activities of the previous five days we cannot help getting the impression that the present Prime Minister of this country is being forced by circumstances to do certain things against his own better judgment in almost every decision that he announces in the House of Commons. Earlier this week, Mr. Duff Cooper pointed out that he introduced conscription after having carefully erected what lesser men would have called an unshakable barrier against it. He made Mr. Burgin Minister of Supply, an appointment which most informed people considered as rather putting a time bomb under the whole prospect. During this week, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had decided to place the Earl of Perth at the head of the new Foreign Publicity Department of the Foreign Office.

★

This effort suggests that Mr. Chamberlain is not really serious about anything other than the discredited theories, as the "Daily Mirror" calls them, of feeding bath buns to sabre use toothed tigers. At the moment it is felt that Whitehall is anxious only to use a fountain pen filler to quench the [illegible] addressed envelope from R. V. Bhuta, Editor, "Illustrated Weekly of India". Bhuta's pen filler is, indeed, not a big one at that. At the moment it is planned that the new 'Ministry' will operate only in the event of war and the present activity is designed towards that end. But there is a growing volume of opinion which believes that the Ministry could perform an equally valuable function in peace-time—in preventing war; and the "Times" Parliamentary Correspondent wrote this week: "There appears to be no reason... why it should not be used even in peace time as a co-ordinating agency in the transmission of news abroad." This comment followed a letter from Lord Hardinge, which said, in part "If war were unfortunately to break out it is obvious that a Ministry of Propaganda would be created at once. But why delay, why not create it now with a view to meeting and correcting the volume of calumny and vituperation which pours out from Central European sources without limit or restraint? While the broadcasts in the foreign languages are generally admitted to be of great usefulness, they are not adequate to meet the case, and other measures, which I need not here describe, should be taken to deal with propaganda. At present the service of propaganda, while extremely active and highly developed in foreign countries, is almost non-existent here, and the sooner a Department or Ministry of Propaganda is created the more likely is the truth to become known and the peace of the world to be preserved."

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In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of the creation of the new Ministry itself had a mixed reception. Mr. Tom Jhonston took exception to the appointment because of Lord Perth's innocence of press publicity. Mr. Wedgwood Benn and some other Labour members objected to it because they suspect Lord Perth of Fascist leanings. The other ground of complaint was that there was complete absence of any sign that some person recommended by the newspaper and press interests was to be directly associated with the new department and some suspicion that a form of censorship or control might be exercised over the home press. There is a feeling that Government could and ought to have found somebody whose appointment would have won the general support which Mr. Chamberlain asked for in the House.

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In a section of the British public opinion it is suggested that the creation of the new Ministry is [illegible] Official Secrets Act should apply with samples to the Commissioner of Office Press Department, which has been on the whole anti-Munich, and the Bureau at No. 10, Downing-street, which is, no boubt, wholeheartedly pro-Munich. The Prime Minister and Sir Horace Wilson, who is nicknamed Chamberlain's "Man Friday" have for many months been deeply perturbed by the fact that the Foreign Office Press Department has on certain occasions told something very like the truth. There is a serious allegation that there have been many attacks upon and attempts to muzzle the Foreign Office Press Department and the creation of the new Ministry is nothing but an attempt towards the creation of a genuine Ministry of Propaganda. The purpose of the new Ministry is not to intensify the anti-Nazi propaganda of the Foreign Office, but on the contrary to curb and hamper it, in the interest of "appeasement".

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In reply to all these doubts, Mr. Chamberlain referred to Lord Perth's work as Secretary-General of the League of Nations and to the great number of his contracts with representatives of foreign countries. As regards the British Press, Mr. Chamberlain did not know of any proposals to associate a direct representative with the new department, but he assured the Labour Opposition that there would be no interference in peace-time with the press of this country. The new publicity would be directed entirely to overseas affairs. Of course, it is strongly insisted that [illegible] cies for the "objective presentation" abroad British policy and news. "Dope", or propaganda will not stain the work, not so much, it is confessed, for righteous reasons as for the plain practical one that Britain should lose far more than she gained if any suspicion of propaganda should come to attach to her foreign publicity, which at present recommends itself to people abroad because it is accepted as truthful.

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It is believed that Sir Campbell Stuart will be in charge of "enemy propaganda" when Lord Perth organises his skeleton Ministry of Information. Sir Campbell will be responsible for preparing the plans for British propaganda in any country that may go to war with Britain. Sir Campbell has had a remarkable career. He began life in Montreal, where his job was selling lifts. He came to England at the outbreak of war with the Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish Canadian Rangers, which he recruited in the province of Quebec. And his ideas for popularising the battalion attracted the attention of Lord Northcliffe. He, therefore, worked under Lord Northcliffe as Deputy Director of Propaganda in enemy countries, became his principle colleague and was knighted in 1918. Before Lord Northcliffe died Sir Campbell was in control of the Northcliffe publications. And it was a surprise to many that, on the death of Lord Northcliffe, he did not inherit the newspapers. He was responsible for negotiating the sale of the "Times" to Mr. J. J. Astor. In the course of those negotiations he was faced with the competition of Lord Rothermere, who wanted to buy the paper and willing to pay £1,400,000 for control of the ordinary shares. Then Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, I am told, who had retired in disagreement with Lord Northcliffe, returned as editor of the "Times" under the new con- [illegible] with the management of the paper, continued as a director. He is now chairman of the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, and a director of a number of companies.

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Sir Samuel Hoare has already begun to prepare the "shadow" Ministry of Information that will become the real thing if war breaks out, and as a Supplementary Estimate will be required for it, Sir Samuel Hoare will have an

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

Frankly Speaking . . .

More Outrages

The British Press has enthusiastically fastened upon Mr. Chamberlain's characterisation of the Tientsin outrages as "intolerable". That they are intolerable is patent enough. It is also obvious that they are growing both in extent and in degree. The latest is the shocking treatment to a German-born lady married to an Englishman. As the "Daily Telegraph", says, all that the Japanese are perpetrating in Tientsin "was worthy of the inspiration of Herr Goebbels himself who now boasts that the British Government can do nothing about it." This is the crux of the situation. The Japanese have challenged Britain because they have so far seen that her Government can do nothing. British passivity in the face of such outrages deserves nothing but contempt. The Government has plumped such depths of ignominy in its behaviour that one wonders if even the experience of a lady who was stripped naked will provoke it into vindication of its honour.

Syrian Indignation

Welcoming the Franco-Turkish Agreement we had expressed the fear that, thanks to insidious propaganda, spread over a long number of years, by the French, the transfer of the Sanjak of Alexandretta would provoke protests in Syria. Recent messages suggest that it has done so. This indignation is traceable fundamentally not to the transfer of Alexandretta but to the continued suppression and denial of the perfectly legitimate longing of the Syrians for their independence. The experiences to which the people have been subjected during all these years has created bitterness and hostility. The present protest is only one expression of it. But its most unfortunate feature is that it is winning friends for Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.

Indian Medical Council

We wholeheartedly endorse Dr. Satyapal's appeal to the Congress Governments to see that their nominees to the Indian Medical Council are thorough nationalists who know the real needs of Indian medical education and to ensure the election of a nationalist President in the Council. Dr. Satyapal rightly commends to other Congress Governments the example of the Bombay Government who appointed Dr. Jivraj Mehta to the Council instead of following the usual practice of nominating the Surgeon-General as a matter of course. Indeed men like Dr. Mehta and Dr. B. C. Roy are among the fittest persons to be elected President of the Council and it will be in the best interests of the country if either of them is elected to the post.

Election Tribunals

Many of the present malpractices in Congress elections will be prevented by the newly added provision in the constitution requiring the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee to appoint election tribunals to conduct elections and decide election disputes. The efficacy of the new rules is due mainly to the provision that the tribunals are to consist of disinterested men none of whom shall stand as a candidate for election as a delegate or to any office or membership of an elective Congress Committee in the Province during the term of his office and are to be appointed by the Provincial Executive by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members. It is to be hoped that as far as possible only such persons will be appointed on the tribunals as are not involved in party politics. It is desirable for all concerned that every member of the tribunal should enjoy the full confidence of the Congress members.

A Thought For The Day

War presents a "terrible dilemma" to Christians. I find it impossible to reconcile war with Christianity and impossible to reconcile with Christianity what might be the only alternative.

The fact is that we cannot avoid complicity in the action of the country in which we live. Not many years ago I used to think that any country which absolutely renounced war, in the sense of disarming, would not be subject to attack and domination, but Czecho-Slovakia destroyed that belief.

—The Bishop of Elv to the Diocessan Conference.

The Forward Bloc

(By SHANKARRAO DEO)

Subhash Babu's declaration of the formation of the 'Forward Bloc' within the Congress immediately after the resignation of the Presidentship of that body has created confusion in the minds of many a political worker. Mahatma-Bose correspondence, which was published soon after the resignation, doubtless reveals, some difference of outlook and approach but nowhere can one find after careful reading that Subhash Babu fundamentally differs from the policy and programme of the Congress. If it were so one would have found at least a suggestion of a new technique of struggle which would bring the country nearer to its objective. On the contrary, while inaugurating the "new Bloc" in Calcutta, Subhash Bose unequivocally declared that the Forward Bloc stood for the Congress Constitution—its creed, its policy, its programme. In these circumstances the difference is likely to be evident in the manner and method of implementing the programme of the Congress. But Subhash Bose does not rest there. In order to create 'revolutionary urge' in the activities of the Congress, he has held out a perspective of a crisis, if necessary a split in the organization itself. It is certainly harmful to talk of crisis and split in any organisation without fully understanding its implications. Let us examine in the light of the above observations the implications of the move on the part of Subhash Bose and analyse its possibilities.

A Bloc of Loose Parts.

For some time past some of the Leftists had raised a cry of Left consolidation in the Congress. By initiating a move for the Forward Bloc Subhash Bose took away the initiative, which by right belongs to the Communist or Socialist parties in the country. But the Socialists, Communists and Royists in the Congress are well organized groups pursuing definite policies. These groups may not like a rigid organisational consolidation but they are likely to faveour a sort of co-ordination in the Left groups. But certainly Subhash Bose is not the man who can undertake this task. He has taken this initiative not because there is so much ideological difference with the old leaders but because of the clash of personalities. In these circumstances can Subhash Bose unite and lead the Left elements in the Congress? The leaders of the Communist and Socialist parties are cautious in their attitude towards the Bloc and Comrade Roy has not minced matters while stating his difference with Subhash Bose. Socialists feel that it will not be desirable at the present moment to consolidate the Left in this fashion: for such an attempt, in spite of the best intentions to the contrary, is likely to divide the Congress into two rigid blocs which would be a

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

No movement has captivated the imagination of the Muslims of Bombay as that inaugurated by the twice elected President of the Congress Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose.
—Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha.

* * * *

Doctor Moonje, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, wants Federation and insists upon getting it.

All of which is, of course, a mutual tribute to the Mahasabha leader and Federation. The man and the constitution both eminently deserve each other.

* * * *

In Doctor Moonje's opinion, "it is the clear duty of the Viceroy, as Representative of the Paramount Power, to face the situation boldly and give a lead to the Princes, the Congress and the Muslim League."

The Mahasabha having boldly faced its duty by giving a lead to the Viceroy.

* * * *

We acknowledge receipt of the following from a correspondent:—

We are fed up with heavenly candies,
Give us real black bread to live

[illegible] MALT-MYLK COCOA LECITHIN

[illegible] says a well-known Soviet poet.

The Tientsin poet may well sing:—

We are fed up with Halifax promises
We are fed up with protest
We are fed up with Party statements
We are FED UP with Chamberlain's appeasement
Give us some fresh vegetable
Some meat, some ice. . .

* * * *

An official *communique* issued from Singapore declares that reports about all the subjects discussed and decisions reached by the Anglo-French defence conference are "entirely conjectural".

We believe the *communique*. In fact the whole basis, *raison d'etre* and what not were entirely and utterly conjectural.

* * * *

In its latest leading article, the London *Times* very gravely explains to the Germans the distinctive traits and qualities of the national species, "Bull Dog."

It, of course, omits to add that its present generation, however, carries a Chamberlainian umbrella too.

* * * *

The British public and press are quite gratified by Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that the treatment to which Britons are subjected in Tientsin is "intolerable."

They are now wondering when and how the "intolerable" will also cease to be tolerated.

* * * *

A Tokyo message announces that "Sixty Soviet 'planes again crossed the Manchukuo border this morning of which twelve were shot down."

Continuing their earlier brilliant and unique feat in the annals of aerial combat—past, present and even future—the Japanese, we have no doubt, met the invaders and beat them with only six 'planes and without any loss.

* * * *

A Nazi paper warns Poland against the dangers of attacking East Prussia "under the pretext of preserving the present status of Danzig."

Which means that the attack on the present status of Danzig will come from the direction of East Prussia.

* * * *

Before August 1.

That's all very well," shouted the husband, "but do you realize that you spend more than I earn?"

"Yes" replied the wife, coldly, "But you know perfectly well that you are paid three times as much as you earn.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Some men seem to think a woman's mission is submission.

When a man's friends roast him he is usually done to a turn.

Kissing comes as natural to a girl as a fly does to a bald head.

When fortune is upon other side popularity always bears her company.

Humourists generally write in their shirt sleeves probably because that is where their funny bone is located.

When a man gets the idea into his head that he has been insulted there isn't much room for anything else under his hat.

'Red' Troops Occupy Frontier Posts

SERIOUS BATTLES ON MANCHU BORDER

Japanese General's Revealing Document Seized

MOSCOW, June 25.

SERIOUS AIR AND LAND FIGHTING DURING THE PAST MONTH ON THE OUTER-MONGOL AND MANCHUKUO BORDER IS DESCRIBED IN A COMMUNIQUE WHICH TRACES THE TROUBLE TO ATTACKS BY THE JAPANESE-MANCHUKUO TROOPS ON THE OUTER-MONGOL FRONTIER POSTS IN AN AREA TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF LAKE BUIRNOR NEAR KHALKINGOL RIVER ON MAY 11

The communique says that during the next few days there were almost daily clashes resulting in a number of casualties on both sides. Three more serious battles occurred before the end of May after the Japanese-Manchukuo troops had received reinforcements from Hailor. In these engagements the invaders suffered 400 killed and many wounded and the defenders suffered 40 killed and 70 wounded.

Here the communique refers to a document seized and alleged to be over the signature of General Kamatsubara, Commander of the Twenty-third Japanese Division at Hailor, advising his men that they must destroy "with the assistance" of troops from Outer-Mongolia the Khalkingol area.

Coming to air battles, the communique asserts that Japanese air craft made a surprise attack on two field aerodromes on May, 28 and while taking off "after some delay," Mongolian Soviet fighters shot down three raiders after losing nine of their own aircraft.

On June, 22, 120 raiders made a new attack when they were engaged by 95 defending machines resulting in 31 enemy and 12 defenders being brought down.

Another battle on June, 24 between 60 planes on each side saw the enemy lose 25 and the defenders two.

The communique concludes by stating that to-day Soviet-Mongolian troops have occupied all points along the Manchukuo frontier to the East of the Khalkingol River.—Reuter.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH IN TIENTSIN

TIENTSIN, June 26.

Feeling is running very high in the British Concession at the indignities inflicted on Mrs. Finlay For the first time for many days some meat appeared on British market but mostly of dubious freshness owing to lack of ice. Milk supplies are almost completely stopped seriously affecting the diet of patients in the British Municipal Hospital.—Reuter.

RUSSO-MONGOLS vs JAPANESE-MANCHUKUO

MOSCOW, June 26.

Almost daily air—and land fighting on Outer-Mongol-Manchukuo border since May 11, when the Japanese and Manchukuo troops attacked Outer-Mongol Frontier posts, are described in a communique. Twenty-three Soviet Mongol planes and 50 Japanese planes have been lost.—Reuter.

133 SOVIET 'PLANES BROUGHT DOWN?

TOKIO, June 26.

Press reports claim that 133 Soviet 'planes have been brought down while fighting on the Manchukuo-Mongolian Border since June 20.

It is stated that further 14 Soviet air craft were challenged by Japanese scouting 'planes yesterday and three were shot down. Both the yesterday's engagements were located near Lake Buirnor where a big battle is reported to have occurred on June 22.—Reuter.

Two Admirals To Meet At Singapore

SINGAPORE, June 26.

Admiral Sir Percy Noble's departure has been postponed at least until Tuesday to enable him to confer with Admiral Sir Ragnar Colvin, the First Naval Member of the Australian Naval Board, who is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Sir Ragnar Colvin is leaving for London on Friday, it is believed, for the purpose of reporting to the Admiralty on Naval Defence in the Pacific.—Reuter.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES KILLED IN JAP. AIR-RAID

SHANGHAI, June 26.

The Reverend A. A. Caswell and his wife, Canadian missionaries, were killed during a Japanese air-raid on Changteh in Hunan province on June 24.—Reuter.

"NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BRITONS"

TOKIO, June 26.

The Government is still awaiting a report from Tientsin on which to base their reply to the British Government's protest against the treatment of British resident according to the Foreign Office spokesman who again asserted that cases had been greatly misrepresented and that there had been no case of discrimination against Britons.

The spokesman added that the British Government "was quite free to publish alleged evidence of such cases but that would merely aggravate the situation".—Reuter.

RESTRICTIONS ON BRITISH SHIPS AT SWATOW

SHANGHAI, June 26.

The British Naval Authorities, it is stated, have insisted on the unrestricted right of entry of British ships into Swatow and if necessary they would provide a naval escort for ships calling there.

Although the Japanese agreed on June 24 to allow British ships to enter Swatow freely, they have now informed the British authorities that they are unwilling to allow more than one British ship to call weekly. Barbed wire barricades, picketed by Japanese sailors have been built round the port's warehouses. British ships which entered the harbour in defiance of the Japanese order are unable to load or unload cargoes.—Reuter.

BRITAIN INDIGNANT OVER TIENTSIN TREATMENT

Grave Reaction Feared

LONDON, June 25

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns that official quarters in London are much impressed by the growing feeling of public indignation in Britain aroused by the reports from Tientsin of brutal and degrading treatment of British subjects, at the hands of Japanese soldiers and officials. It is expected that this feeling will not fail to react upon Government if Japan refuses to give satisfaction with regard to the proposals submitted to Tokio which embrace frank discussion of the points at issue and immediate cessation of incidents which Mr Chamberlain referred to as intolerable.

It is believed that the French delegates will leave on Thursday.

ANGLO-FRENCH SOLIDARITY

The communique, the first since the conference opened, states that the reports that all subjects were discussed and decisions reached were entirely conjectural.

Observers believe that Anglo-French solidarity was emphasised, and the talks will have a beneficial effect on the Far-Eastern situation.

"BULL-DOG DOESN'T BARK BEFORE BITING"

'Times'' Warning To Germany To Take British Statements At Face-Value

LONDON, June 26.

The apparent inability or unwillingness of those who guide public opinion in the Reich to take at their face value plain statements of British statesmen is indeed one of the most dangerous developments in the whole international situation, declares the "Times" in an editorial.

The paper adds that the astonishment of Chancellor Bethmannhollweg in 1914 that Great Britain was ready to go to war for what he was pleased to call a scrap of paper will be as nothing compared with the astonishment of the German people if a direct challenge to the interests of Great Britain or her associates should ever again compel this country to take up arms.

Germans and Italians were perpetually being told that the British Empire is in a state of helpless decline. They do not realise that the bulldog, however much provoked does not yap or bark before he bites but when he bites he does not let go. Their own press is so filled with strident challenges that the quiet moderation of British speeches is being misunderstood.

It would be a catastrophe for the whole world if Mr. Chamberlain's and Lord Halifax's repeated warnings that force will be met by force are ignored until proof has been given in action. Then the day for negotiation—an alternative which they never cease to offer—will have passed.

Yet the happy day for understanding and greater prosperity for the nations in Europe must remain a dream as Mr. Chamberlain said until Germany drops her unjust suspicions and shows she is sincerely willing to talk reason with reasonable people".—Reuter.

"FUTURE BELONGS TO US"

Designs Of Democracies Will Be Shattered, Says Hitler

BERLIN: June 25.

Herr Hitler addressing 500 visiting Italian air service men said that National Socialists and Fascists stood together before a "world of adversaries, of people who hate and envy us, and of enemies."

He was thoroughly convinced that the efforts of democracies and capitalistic plutocrats to "prepare for us the destinies which perhaps they have foreseen for us" will be shattered on the common strength of Italy and Germany to whom the future belong."—Reuter.

10 Communists To Hang

Heavy Sentences Passed On 114 Reds

TOKIO, June 25.

Sentences ranging from death to five years' imprisonment were passed in Manchukuo on a 114 Chinese Communists arrested in March 1938, according to an official announcement at Hsingking.

The Communists were tried by the Harbin High Court.

Ten were sentenced to death and seven to life imprisonment.

They were accused of disturbing peace and order.—Reuter.

THOSE LEFT BEHIND WEEP AS SHIP LEAVES FOR PALESTINE

20 Throw Themselves In Sea, But Rescued

BUCHAREST, June 25.

Four hundred and fifty Jewish refugees from Austria and Czechoslovakia have left Port Constanza for Palestine.

They waited a week in a concentration camp on the Rumanian Black Sea Shore for a ship to take them aboard.

Another 150 Jewish refugees who were not allowed aboard watched the vessels' departure, many weeping.

Twenty of the remaining Jews jumped into the sea in an attempt to commit suicide but were saved by the police.—Reuter.

MOST PART OF ENGLAND SAFE FROM AIR ATTACKS

Only Strategic Points In Danger, Says Churchill

LONDON, June 25.

Ninety-nine per cent out of every hundred square miles of these Islands will be practically immune and safe from air attacks declared Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech at Southwoodford in Essex.

He added that great expanses of country would, in his opinion, be as safe in wartime as they were now from the depredations of the motor cycle, but in target areas which could be attacked under pretext of aiming at vital centres, a serious ordeal might be inflicted on the population and these areas required exceptional precautions.

Mr. Churchill said that Nazi and Fascist dictators could not pursue the course of aggression further without bringing about general war and measureless devastation. There is no element of imperial ambition on our part. "No insult even will tempt us to aggressive action. We stand together against violence and tyranny. Nothing but direct assault on law and freedom will draw us into a conflict."—Reuter.

"FRANCE NO LONGER FRIEND OF ARAB NATIONS"

DAMASCUS, June 25.

The Nationalist Bloc has published a violent manifesto accusing France of "failing to keep her sacred trust." It declares that France can no longer be regarded as a friend of the Arab nations and it concludes with an appeal to the nation to keep calm and to prepare means necessary for defence.—Reuter.

BR. CLAIM ON FRANCO

For Damage To H. M. S. "Hunter"

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions on Italian and German troops in Spain, Mr. Butler said he was satisfied that a great majority has now been withdrawn and he believed that the minority still remaining would also be withdrawn.

Referring to the damage to H.M.S. "Hunter" Mr. Butler revealed that Government's claim had been assessed at £127,000 and this would be presented to Gen. Franco.

Col. Llewellin was questioned regarding the strength of British naval forces in the Far East and he declared that British naval strengths throughout the world received constant attention and it was not in the public interest to disclose future dispositions of the fleet.—Reuter

RICHARD SEAMAN DEAD

BRUSSELS, June 26.

Richard Seaman, (26) British racing driver, died at a Spa Hospital following injuries sustained during the Belgian Grandprix when his car overturned and caught fire.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS CLASH WITH POLICE

Troops With Armoured Cars Sent Out To Save Situation

DUBLIN, June 25.

Troops fully equipped and with armoured cars were sent from Cork and Kilworth to Fermoy, County Cork when a procession of Young Republicans clashed with the police

The Republicans seized batons from the police, a number of whom were injured while two civic guards are detained in hospital. —Reuter.

"COWARDLY AND ATROCIOUS OUTRAGES"

LONDON, June 25

Cardinal Hinsley speaking at the Holy Trinity Church, Brook Green, London, strongly condemned yesterday's bombings which he described as "cowardly and atrocious outrages."

There evidently existed, said Cardinal Hinsley, a secret organisation.....plotting against peace and order in England By its insane methods it was exposing innocent persons to bodily injury, even perhaps to loss of life."

Such barbarism was in itself a crime no matter how specious the pretext advanced to make it appear less savage.—Reuter

AMARNATH WINS BATTING HONOURS

LONDON, June 26.

In the Lancashire League cricket, Burnley beat the Lower House by one run. Burnley scored 120 and Lower House 119.

Amarnath won batting honours for Burnley, the League leaders, scoring 106. Amarsingh took 6 wickets for 53 runs for Lower House.—Reuter.

Charanjiva Replaces Ritchie

LONDON, June 26.

In the Wimbledon Lawn Tennies Men's Single Championship R. J. Ritchie (Great Britain) was scratched and the Indian player, J. Charanjiva, replaces him in the draw and plays the Swiss Davis Cup player, Maneff, in the first round.—

CHARANJIVA OUTCLASSED.

Maneff beat Charanjiva 6-2, 6-4, 6-1. The Swiss found corners with hard drives, which often beat the slow-moving Indian. Charanjiva rallied from 2-5 to 4-5 in second set but was outclassed.—Reuter.

PIANOFORT RECITAL

A Happy Selection

Mr. Phirozeshah Mehta's arrangement of his programme at yesterday evening's pianoforte recital at the C. J. Hall was excellent. The selections gave him full scope to exhibit his technical command over a varying range of music. The contrast of style between Beethoven and Chopin was clearly brought out. Beethoven's keen sense of design is obvious in the Waldstein Sonata and contrasted with the spontaneous utterance of Chopin's sensitive disposition that pays little attention to design on form. Ornamental profusion, so delightfully rendered in the Fantaisie, Polonaise and Scherzo, seems to be a part of Chopin's poetical thought—in fact his vivid ornamentation by semitones that do not form part of the harmony or diatonic scale require masterly execution in which Mr. Mehta came up to the mark. Beethoven's reserve and grandeur of style admit of no ornamentation, but the subtlety of design and expression were fully brought out in the brilliant Waldstein Sonata.

Liszt's skill in developing his technique gives him a noteworthy position in the history of music and the selection for the evening included a Liszt piece that was happily neither "musical effusions" nor "pure technique" for which Liszt is often deprecated. Schumann's "Papillons" contained the most melodic passages of the evening, but a little more spirit in execution would have added more colour and tone, and added to the sensuous and chromatic effects

Mr. Mehta was particularly good at Beethoven and Liszt where his restrained style and almost perfect technique were apparent. He put some passion in his rendering of Chopin's Etude in C. minor and in the Polonaise, entering the spirit of the pieces and gaining an encore. The classical simplicity of Chopin's Nocturne suited his style better than any other of Chopin's compositions performed that evening.

An enthusiastic though not too full house insisted on a final encore to show their appreciation of the evening's recital.

England Sets Big Task For West Indies

Make 404 For Five In 1st Innings On Second Day Of Test

AT CLOSE OF THE SECOND DAY'S PLAY IN THE TEST MATCH AGAINST WEST INDIES ENGLAND MADE 404 FOR FIVE.

Batting Honours

HUTTON CONTRIBUTED 196 AND COMPTON 120 AND ADDED 248 FOR THE 4TH WICKET.

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)	**277**
ENGLAND (1st Innings, for 5 wickets)	**404**

LONDON, June 26.

A crowd of six thousand was present on the resumption of the second day's play in first Test match at Lords between England and the West Indies. There was early sunshine but heavy clouds were rolling over after the start of play. The wicket is expected to be very fast.

B. Hutton and Gimolett made a slow progress against Martindale and Hylton combined with brilliant fielding. Twenty runs went up on the board after thirty minutes' play. At noon attendance had increased to 12,000. Hutton and Gimblett had carried score to 49, when Cameron, bowling the Somerset player, broke up the first wicket partnership and Paynter joined Hutton (49/1). Bad light held up play for 15 minutes when the total was 71 for one. Cameron was again responsible for the break up of the next partnership when he captured Paynter's wicket at 119 (119/2/34.)

Hammond came in and soon afterwards the lunch interval was taken.

On resumption bad light and rain held up play for 40 minutes while 20,000 spectators waited for the game to restart.

HAMMOND CAUGHT.

Hammond was the third batsman to leave, Grant bringing off a good catch at mid-off. This was Cameron's third wicket (147/3).

Joined by Compton Hutton reached three figures in exactly four hours. His chief hits were one five and seven boundaries. At tea Hutton and Compton were not out with 104 and 40 respectively, with the total at 224 for three.

It was officially announced that the spectators paid £21,324.

FRUITFUL PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership between Hutton and Compton proved fruitful and held till they added 171 runs to the total. Compton then gave a catch to Stoll-Meyer off Clarke for 120 (395/4/120). Compton played a brilliant innings for 140 minutes and his chief stroke was cover-driving. He hit 16 fours.

Hardstaff joined Hutton but when seven more runs had been added Hutton was caught by Grant at midon off Hylton for one six (402/5/196). Hutton made a slow start and displaying a variety of strokes. He batted for 310 minutes and his score included one five and 21 hits to boundary. He completed 1,000 runs all in test matches. Wood took his place and Hardstaff was batting with three runs to his credit and Wood had not done any scoring when stumps were drawn for the day, with total at 404 for five.

ENGLAND 1ST INNINGS.

Hutton, c Grant, b Hylton....	196
Gimblett, b Cameron	22
Paynter, c Barrow, b Cameron.	54
Hamond, c Grant, b Cameron.	14
Compton, c Stoll-Meyer, b Clarke	120
Hardstaff, (not out)	3
Wood, (not out)	0
Total (five at close of play).	404

ETERNAL FEMININE

Secretaries working in Hollywood's movie studios are no different than any other girls when it comes to their attitude toward film stars.

A near riot was stirred up in the Universal studio stenographic department when Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., called from the set of "The Sun Never Sets" requesting the services of a stenographer.

The onslaught on the pencil sharpeners and powder puffs, particularly the latter, was terrific as the girls lined up to see who would get the assignment. It went to a girl who had been working in the studio only one day.

INDIAN PRESS AND DEFENCE

Plea Not To Disturb Religious Customs Of Army

LONDON, June 26.

Empire Air Defence was the subject chosen by Sir Kingsley Wood, when he addressed the annual Conference of Empire Press Union in London, this morning. He said that immediate plans in connection with Empire Air Defence included during the next two years increases in the number of squadrons to be permanently stationed overseas.

Rapid development of the range and speed of modern aircraft might well in the end revolutionise the problem of Empire Defence.

PRESS IN INDIA

Mr. Wordsworth (India) said the fundamental arguments for the control of the Press in India were that the Indian army must not be disturbed in its opinion and must not be led to believe that anything was being done to disturb Indian customs, especially religious customs. In the early days there had been a number of deportations of editors from India and these facts were remembered especially by Indian journalists. Nowadays the relations between Press and Governments were very happy. The amount of propaganda entering India could be measured by the ton, but it was the poorest material imaginable, the Japanese in particular. Nothing more puerile could be conceived.—Reuter.

"Home" Fleet Summer Leave

LONDON, June 26

The Admiralty announces that it has been decided to advance the normal summer leave period of ships of the Home Fleet to July to enable dockings and refits to be completed during that month, preparatory to carrying out exercises in August.

The Admiralty statement adds that the decision involves cancellation of Fleet's visit to seaside resorts in July and abandonment of "Navy Week" in August.—Reuter

JAPANESE CLAIM OF SUCCESS IN SHANTUNG

TOKYO, June 26

Japanese forces are closing in on the remains of the Chinese forces in Taishan mountains, Shantung Province, according to a Domei Agency message from Tsinan. It is claimed that a successful conclusion of operations is approaching in this area as also in the campaign in the sector northeast of Chusien.

The Japanese in the Taishan operations are reported to have routed 200 troops of the Eighth Route Army.—Reuter

JOE LOUIS STILL A FAVOURITE

NEW YORK, June 26

Joe Louis is six to one-on favourite to beat Tomy Galento, Rewark Bartender at the Yankee Stadium on Wednesday in his eighth defence of World Heavyweight Championship but Galento is confident nor is he worried by Louis's threats to finish him off in one round like Max Schmelling, Jack Roper and John Henery Lewis.

Galento weighs nearly 17 stone. —Reuter

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 39 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); REGISTERED PRIVATE SECRETARIES (F. Inst. P. S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D. COM. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and advantageously combine either COMPANY SECRETARIAL (F.C.C.S.) or ACCOUNTANCY (R. A., A.A.I.A.). Course though the last two represent crowded professions.

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An Amazing Trio

Most of us have read adventure stories about intrepid explorers who come face to face with impenetrable jungle. We have been thrilled by the way in which heroes have laboriously blazed a trail through a network of branches and creepers, slashing from left to right in order to gain a mile or two after weeks of hard work.

All that, it seems, belongs yesterday, for now, at any rate in the Australian Bush, the Bulldozer, Angledozer, and the Turnover-rooter have come to man's aid.

They have strange names, these amazing machines, and strange objects they are. They are all wheels and levers, but they have tremendous strength. What they do is to smash a way through the Bush, clearing it mechanically. They are being experimented with on Crown Land at Westport in order that the Government may see what they can do, and whether they are likely to be of value. There seems little doubt about the issue, for these mechanical monsters do their work with dreadful efficiency.

First into the field is Angledozer, a kind of tractor against which nothing can stand. Small trees and all bushes and other growths are as match-stalks before this ruthless invader which destroys everything in its path. After Angledozer comes Bulldozer, a powerful tractor with a passion for tidiness. He gathers up all the broken branches and strong boles and scattered brushwood, stacking it every so far in neat heaps. Lastly comes hoggish Turnover-rooter, nosing into the ground as much as 42 inches, and tearing up roots and wrenching out stumps with fierce determination. Once these three conquering heroes have covered the ground the land is ready for the plough, the Bush has vanished, and work which scores of men would not have accomplished in a week has been done in an hour.

The A. I. C. C.

By D. F. KARAKA

As the A.I.C.C. meeting draws to a close, it begins to get gradually interesting. On the scene arrives Mr. K. F. Nariman, a foolscap sheet in hand, full of facts and figures and motives. He looked beyond the wording of the amendment, (the wording of which even Jawaharlal Nehru has confessed as being not of the best) and into the underlying idea of it, which he said was to preserve "the tyranny of the majority." It was a new phrase that Mr. Nariman had coined and which Mr. Subhas Bose later repeated. But has Mr. Nariman ever paused to consider "the annoyance of the minority"?

* * * *

Pandit Nehru made what I consider a just criticism of Mr. Nariman's remarks. Listening to Mr. Nariman on several occasions, I feel that there is so much in that gallant Congressman, which, if properly directed, would make him into an All-India figure of importance, respected all over this great country. But Mr. Nariman does not seem to want to play that role. Instead, one sees him on several occasions finding ingenious ways of arresting the smooth working of a debate and of heckling the President on points of order. Somehow I had thought better of Mr. Nariman. I realise that Mr. Nariman is a disappointed man. Perhaps the things he expected of a party to which he gave the best days of his life and career, have not come to pass but is not all life always like that? There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will. The pity of it in Mr. Nariman's case is that he is so obviously a man of great ability—ability which is being wasted in the wilderness of feeble opposition.

* * * *

I heard to-day that the distinguished visitors were not really guests in the ordinary sense of the word. The cushioned sofas were all paid for and it was this part of the pandal that was really the hen that laid the golden egg. The "distinguished visitors" at this meeting have brought in Rs. 14,000, one thousand of which was contributed by our kind Mayor, in return for which the Congress Committee sent him a complimentary ticket! So that the only people who go in free are the Bombay Ministers and the Press.

* * * *

Incidentally, I heard Mr. Nariman refer to Pandit Nehru as "this acute and experienced speaker." Surely, not acute. Mr. Nariman, the Forward Bloc notwithstanding! You talk of an acute appendix, but hardly of an acute Jawaharlal. Or was it astute that Mr. Nariman meant to use?

THE FORWARD BLOC

(Continued from page 6)

thoroughly undesirable development. In these circumstances Subhash Bose is likely to gather around himself so-called Left elements which are loose and unattached.

Gandhian Policy

For the last twenty years or so the Congress has followed the policy and programme laid down by Mahatmaji. That policy and programme was based from time to time on the situation in the country and the capacity of the people for sacrifice. Mahatmaji gave new faith and hope to the people that were groping in the dark to seek salvation. On that strength Gandhiji could develop mass struggles and could discipline the nation in his non-violent technique. It has resulted in a measure of success but the objective is still far off. To wean away the people from their faith a new technique of struggle which will bring their salvation earlier must be placed before them. Subhash Bose has done nothing of that kind. He wants to use the same method developed in course of time and gave ultimatum to the British Government. Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants feel that time is not opportune for such an action. Under the existing circumstances talk of ultimatum without necessary preparation in the country is likely to bring down the prestige of the Congress. But if Subhash Bose's contention is acceptable to the majority of the Congressmen he is free to take the step that he is sponsoring. It is for him to pursuade the people and win their confidence. But is a separate party or group necessary to perform the task?

Put Faith In Representatives

It is suggested that the old leaders are slack in giving effect to the revolutionary part of the election manifesto in the parliamentary activities of the Congress. It is curious enough for Subhash Bose, who erstwhile advocated the formation of coalition ministries, to talk of revolutionary activities on the parliamentary front. One may say that certain items of the manifesto ought to have been given effect to a bit earlier but one cannot forget that the process of legislative activities is bound to be slow. The limitations of the present Constitution, one would admit, impose heavy restrictions on the activities of the Ministries. The question of speed and time in this respect cannot be determined with greater exactitude. One must have faith in the men who are actually running and controlling the machine.

In the sphere of extra-parliamentary activities, it seems the sponsors of the Forward Bloc differ from the Gandhian group. Subhash Bose has less faith in the constructive activities laid down by Gandhiji. The basis of the present constructive programme of the Congress is certainly not a class conflict but a class collaboration. Those, who desire to develop the Indian struggle on the basis of class conflict, naturally do not lay much emphasis on the constructive activities of the Congress. But so long as they have not won over the majority of the Congressmen to their side it is futile to talk of a new programme.

Disgruntled Elements

Since office acceptance "a new class of Leftists" is growing in the country. Those of us whose ambitions have been foiled and hopes frustrated naturally tend towards the Left. Such disgruntled elements, I am afraid, are likely to gather round the new Bloc sponsored by Subhash Bose. It is also likely that the communal forces may take advantage of this new platform with ulterior aims. Thus it may rope in the elements that are antagonistic to the present group in power as well as the Congress.

Keep Up Unity

Congress is neither a party nor a parliament. If it were to be divided into watertight rigid Blocs it is likely to change the organizational structure of that body. Opposition will aim and work with a view to oust the present group in power and establish its hegemony. Such internal strife is bound to result in weakening the organization and defeat the purpose of the organizers of opposing Bloc. Undoubtedly different ideological groups can have room in any national organization like the Congress. But they must work so as to strengthen the parent body. In a country like India where people are yet to be trained in the art of democratic working, it would be harmful to develop groups on personal allegiance without any definite programme. It will not help to develop healthy growth of democratic spirit in the country. Under the present leadership, with all its shortcomings, the Congress has laid down a healthy tradition of democratic working in the country. All lovers of democracy and freedm should try to preserve the same tradition.

A SHORT STORY

MISGIVINGS

(By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT)

There were a good many moments during the six months in which Olive was engaged to Peter Hampton, prior to her marriage to him in which she had misgivings. Peter was tall and had wavy blond hair and a very nice way of smiling. Peter was nice to everyone. He was the type whom women adores Wherever Peter went, there you would find women.

Olive, at first, had been one of those women. But Peter singled her out. Peter charmed her. When he asked her to marry him, there was only one answer she could possibly make and be honest with herself.

There were moments during those six months in which she considered breaking off their engagement. For Peter, engaged or no, still appealed to women. They still flocked around and he was still nice to them. It made Olive furious. She decided she had made a mistake. Peter was too handsome, too popular to make a good steady husband. Then Peter would come to her, smiling and with worship in his eyes. He'd kiss her and Olive would melt and decide she hadn't made a mistake after all. He loved her and no one else, and most certainly she loved him. Oh, she loved him so much it hurt!

"It will be different after we're married," she consoled herself. "I'll be his wife then He'll stop being nice to every girl who smiles at him."

At last their wedding day came, and suddenly she was Mrs. Peter Hampton and thrilled.

They went down to Coral Beach for their honeymoon and put up at the Ocean Spray hotel. It was early in the season; few guests were on hand and Olive had never been so happy in all her life. They swam and danced and played tennis and sailed, and Olive condemned herself most heartily for ever having had any misgivings.

Then one day they were playing tennis and a girl in shorts and halter and sneakers and a head bandanna and carrying a tennis racket under her arm came and stood and watched them.

She didn't say anything and Olive didn't say anything and Peter didn't. Not until they had finished their set. Then, instead of suggesting another, he went over to the girl and smiled and

When he asked her to marry him there was only one answer.

said: "Would you like to play?"

"I don't know how," said the girl, dimpling.

"Oh, that's too bad," said Peter. "It's really nothing. Would you like to have me teach you?"

"Oh, I'd love it!" cried the girl.

"Well, come on!" cried Peter gayly. Suddenly he remembered Olive. "You don't mind do you, darling?"

"Oh, not at all!" declared Olive with elaborate enthusiasm. "I think it will be fun sitting in the hot sun watching you."

But Peter didn't notice the look in her eyes. He took the girl out on to the court and tried to teach her the game. Olive sat in the sun and burned, inside and out. After awhile she got up and went back to the hotel. Peter came in two hours later, hot and laughing.

"By jove! I didn't think it possible for a girl as lovely as Margery to be so awkward with a tennis racket."

"Oh, her name is Margery?" Olive said coldly.

"Margery Dryson," Peter explained. "She's never played tennis before. I've promised to show her some more to-morrow."

Olive decided then and there that Peter Hampton, her husband, had to be shown once and for all that being married was different from—well, not being married.

The next morning after breakfast when Peter suggested an hour on the beach, she refused. He stared at her.

"Good gosh, honey, are you sick?"

"No," said Olive uninformatively. "I'm not sick."

Peter looked worried. "I'll bet you are, but you won't admit it. Look, you go up and lie down this morning."

"And what," asked Olive, "will you do?"

"Oh, I'll be all right," said Peter with an airy gesture. "I'm meeting Margery for her tennis lesson at ten."

Olive was furious. She went upstairs and wept. That afternoon, without letting Peter know, she went out by herself and stayed away until dinner time. She expected him to worry, but when she got back he wasn't even in their room. He came in a half hour later. He'd been swimming with some folks who had just arrived He didn't even know Olive had been away.

Olive guessed that the new folks were mostly women, and she was right. During dinner Olive sulked. Peter was sure she was ill. He wouldn't let her dance in the evening, but made her sit still and rest—while he danced with the other women.

When they finally got up to their room, Olive faced him, eyes blazing: "Peter Hampton, you—you're a bluebeard! I was a fool to ever think of marrying you. It just isn't in you to be loyal to anyone!"

Peter stared. "Gosh!" he said. "You're kidding, honey." Then he looked again and decided she wasn't. He sobered. "I didn't know you felt that way, Olive Honest You're the only woman I've ever loved or ever will love, but if you feel that way about me—well, there's no sense in going on. Neither of us will ever be happy."

He turned away, got almost to the door. Then Olive shrieked and leaped after him. He took her into his arms and they held each other tightly. Olive knew then why everyone liked him. He was naive. His charm was wholly unconscious. He couldn't help it. And suddenly she knew that if she spoiled that quality in him, she herself might not adore him so much.

Special News FROM LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, June 17.

One more Indian has been tricked in this country to the extent of £13,000. His name is Dadabhoy Homi Bode, a retired Parsi cotton merchant of Bombay.

James Arnold Bentall, 31, has been remanded for a week at Manchester. A bail in £3,000 is granted to him.

It is alleged that another man met Bode in London and they went to an hotel, where they met Bentall, who purported to be a stock broker. After the trick was played on him

Scotland Yard is expected early return of Bode to this country Bentall alleges that the charges are without foundation and he is anxious that his trial should take place as speedily as possible.

* * * *

From on high Conservative organisations have received instructions to prepare for a general election early in November. M.P.'s especially those whose seats are not shockproof, are putting in all the time they can in their divisions. There is an intensified push for money amongst all parties.

Since no spectacular peace or appeasement coup is in prospect Chamberlain's election advisers are urging, as the main theme in the Government campaign, a clamant appeal for "the preservation of the national front through the National Government in these grave and uncertain times." They think that should be a winner as against the purely party appeal of the Labourites.

* * * *

Labour M.P.'s, are gobbling Gallacher with suggestions that the film, "Peace and Plenty," which he showed in the House of Commons Committee recently, shall be shown in their constituencies, with the substitution of themselves for Harry Pollitt as speaker of the final, clinching words.

They figured it would make them certs as election winners in November.

* * * *

Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Paris, will retire in the autumn.

Two men are particularly mentioned as being in the running for the Paris Embassy, which 's, of course, the Blue Ribbon of the Diplomatic Service. One is Sir Robert Vansittart. The other is Sir Ronald Campbell, who is now Minister at Belgrade. He was Minister in Paris from 1929 to 1935, and his return there would indeed be popular.

* * * *

The speeches of Anthony Eden are being closely studied by his Parliamentary colleagues.

He speaks seldom in the House these days, but his utterances on the public platform are regarded as crystalising not only his own views but those of the many experts on foreign affairs with whom he comes in contact. His back ground of experience as F. S. is stronger than that of any of his Parliamentary colleagues at the present time.

He is becoming one of the foremost champions of Russia as an ally and also a strong advocate of national organisation.

* * * *

Sir Ian Malcolm, one of the British Government directors of the Suez Canal Co., is due to retire in September.

Lord Hankey, already a director, is being suggested as successor to Sir Ian in the senior position. Captain David Margesson now Government Chief Whip 'may' succeed Lord Hankey. He has to decide between Cabinet rank and the Suez Directorship.

* * * *

The British Government will set up shortly a Colonial Committee on the lines o the Estimates Committee of the House of Commons

The committee will consider all matters concerning Britain's Colonial Empire.

* * * *

Miss Valentin Dannevi, who is headmistress of the Oslo High School for Girls, does her job most days of the year.

But on June 16, as a member of the League of Nation's Mandates Commissions, she joined in a searching, six-hours cross-examination of Britain's Colonial Secretary, Malcolm MacDonald on the Palestine White Paper.

* * *

Rearmament in Britain is being pushed forward with the utmost speed and plans and preparations for possible crisis are under constant review.

For example, a series of talks will shortly be given by the B.B.C. under the title "If War Comes." Their object will be to bring home to the public the essential difference between war on the doorstep and the war at distance which has up till now been the only type of war known to the people of Britain.

* * * *

Negotiations for the division of Czechoslovakia's Danubian "merchant navy" are being carried on in all quietness, between German and Hungarian representatives in Budapest. If Hungary's demands are accepted, approximately 40 per cent of the total tonnage of 110,000 will go to swell her own fleet.

Certain difficulties are, however, to be eliminated before the Reich is willing to hand over the ships now under her control. This relates to the position of Slovakia in particular. According to the German point of view, Slovakia should also be given a share.

* * * *

The Governor of New York State has issued instructions forbidding discrimination on grounds of colour or race. Such factors will in future not hinder the filling of Federal or State positions by people belonging to to communities discriminated against until now.

The same applies to private undertakings, which co-dperate in some way or other with the State. Thus there will be no discrimination against the Negroes.

* * * *

Franco is engaged on the task of drawing up a full list of "Democratic" war materials captured or destroyed during the Spanish War.

The fact is that the disclosures of the extent of Axis intervention in Spain in spite of all previous denials has caused amazement and anger among the German and Italian people. The revelation of similar duplicity on the part of the Western democracies is calculated to counteract this bad impression.

Franco is acting under instructions from Rome and Berlin.

Time Ripe For Ultimatum To Govt.

Forward Bloc To Mobilise For Fight Against British Imperialism

At Azad Maidan on Monday evening, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressed a mammoth audience. When Mr. Bose appeared on the scene, the vast concourse burst out into continuous cheering. The subject was the aims and objects of the Forward Bloc.

Policemen were posted at various strategic centres, and the volunteers had a difficult job to keep control of the surging crowds.

When Mr. Bose started to address the audience, complete silence prevailed. His speech was punctuated by repeated cheers.

WHEN DISCIPLINE BECAME WEAKNESS.

Speaking about the value of discipline in any political organisation, Mr. Bose remarked that, the virtue of discipline became a weakness and a vice under certain circumstances. Even the most devout Congressman could not surrender his independent judgment and self-respect, when a repressive legislation like Sec. 144 was brought into use by our own Congress Governments, against the very people whose solid support raised them to seats of power.

CONFLICTING IDEOLOGIES.

Referring to the contention of the Congress Right Wing, that the country was not prepared to launch another Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in another fight against the British Government, Mr. Bose asked, what was the use of a leadership which after 20 years of continued suffering and sacrifice, had not prepared the country for a decisive struggle? He said that it was too poor a tribute to Gandhiji and the Congress to assume that after the lapse of two decades, the country was not yet fully awake.

Adverting to the split between the Rightists and the Leftists Mr. Bose said, that trying to harness them into a harmonious team was more than ever impossible, and the breach was bound to widen more and more. The Rightists had become thoroughly constitutional and were fit only for the running of the Government and "spinning of yarn." (Laughter). All attempts to bridge the gulf between the two ideologies were bound to prove abortive, for in politics there was no middle path: either the country had to go forward or go backward, and the Forward Bloc had been formed for the purpose of taking the country forward in its struggle for independence.

Stressing the fact that the time was most opportune to give an ultimatum to the British Government, Mr. Bose spoke about the decadence of the British Government in the Commonwealth of Nations. Time was, he said, when the power of Britain in Europe and Asia was undisputed and supreme. But the recent betrayals of Czechoslovakia, of Abyssinia and Spain, clearly lowered British prestige all over the world. Slowly, Japan was raising its head, and now could afford to treat this once-world power with impunity and insolence. This decadence of the British, was not an accident, but a historical necessity, and clearly indicated to India that the time for reckoning had come. It was not alone the weakening of the British that was an advantage to the Indians.

Britain had realised that the India of to-day was not the same as the weak and vacillating India of the past. Since the Great War, a new and perceptible consciousness had crept into the minds and the hearts of the people, and the last Civil Disobedience movement showed to the world that the people were ready for a struggle and were there to be made use of in the cause of the motherland. Again the elections for the Provincial legislatures, proved beyond doubt that the Congress was a body to be reckoned with.

So it was not on the embarrassment of Britain and her commitments at home and abroad, that the country depended for the success of an ultimatum, as in her own new-acquired strength and sense of unity.

COUNTRY READY FOR STRUGGLE

Since the country was ready for a struggle and extraneous circumstances were also favourable, the next step would be the coming forward of leaders who would carry courage and conviction to the masses from one end of India to another. For this struggle arms and ammunition were not required, but only workers who were prepared to suffer for their cause. The slogan of the Forward Bloc was "Be Prepared for war." He did not depend on the old and decrepit for the coming struggle, but the young and the stout in heart, in whom the fire had not died out and love of liberty was not dead.

He deplored the differences which existed between the Left wingers themselves and said the moment they unified themselves, nothing could stem their onward march. The authoritarian tendencies of the Congress would be broken and true democracy would be established.

Then the next step was to create a revolutionary mentality in the masses, for without it, all their enthusiasm and effort would be misdirected and wasted. It was essential to harness the entire strength of the country and to this end, the Kisan Sabhas, the Labour movements and Youth organisations ought to be brought into the Congress. This was impossible without the identification of the interest of the Congress with these organisations. Incidents like, the repressive acts practised in Behar against the Kisans, the opening of fire on helpless workers in Bombay and Madras, had alienated the sympathies of workers from the Congress. The same story was repeated in the States, where the enthusiasm of the States subjects received cavalier treatment at the hands of the Indian National Congress. Instead of leaving them to their fate, it was in the best interest of the country to co-operate with them.

This was the work the Forward Bloc had set for itself: the unifying of all radical forces, the creation of a revolutionary mentality in the masses, and striking at British Imperialism without the loss of the time and the frittering away of people's enthusiasm.

MUTT AND JEFF—Killed Nothing—Not With That Strong Rope Around the Wheezer — By BUD FISHER

WHAT ARE ALL THOSE BUMPS ON YOUR HEAD?
I WAS SLEEPING IN THE TREE AND THIS MORNING THE WOODPECKERS GOT ME!
YOU COMING UP TO SLEEP IN THE TREE TONIGHT, MUTT?
NIX! NOT ME! IT'S TOO DANGEROUS SLEEPING UP IN A TREE! ESPECIALLY ON A STORMY NIGHT!
WHY?
SUPPOSE THE WIND BLEW YOU OUT OF THE TREE TO THE GROUND! YOU MIGHT BE KILLED!
5-19

SHOULD PRISONERS SMOKE?

Inspectors-General Say 'No': Parliamentary Secretary Says 'Yes'

(By Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary for Jails, U. P. Government.)

A report has recently appeared in the Pioneer of Lucknow from its own correspondent, summarising certain important decisions arrived at the 6th All-India Conference of Inspectors General of Prisons held at Delhi some time ago. The decisions relate to the political prisoners, their definite treatment and any special consideration they should or should not enjoy, hard labour whether it should be retained or not, hunger strike, how far recourse will be taken to feed them artificially and various other matters of jail administration. The recent experiment of the U. P. Government of introducing tobacco in Jails came in for special attention. It is alleged that the consensus of opinion of the Inspectors General was against the general introduction of tobacco in any form into jails.

RUB EYES IN WONDER.

I must confess that I had to rub my eyes in wonder at this report, particularly the section on tobacco. I know that Inspectors General of India are expert administrators to whom questions of discipline are superior to all other considerations. They have to handle tough materials, and naturally, cannot afford to be sentimental. I know their difficulties too well to disrespect their concerted decisions. Yet I feel that in the name of discipline they have overstepped the needs of administration itself and became moral beings. Nothing except a strong dose of Calvinistic fervour could explain the decision against the U.P. procedure of giving tobacco to prisoners in certain cases. The idea seems to be this: tobacco is a vice, criminals are vicious; therefore the vicious should not have been given a further chance of increasing their vice.

Or am I wrong? Is it because of the fact that our authorities in charge of prison administration have not only lost touch with the latest procedure adopted in the up-to-date prisons of the world but have not even cared to remember the recommendation of the U. P. Jails Enquiry Committee of 1929? On page 179 the Report says: "If tobacco is so issued, many of the difficulties which attend smoking in prisons will disappear. It will be more easy to provide facilities for smoking in the case of men employed in the land or in the case of men of particular good behaviour." It is strange that the principle accepted by the Committee, namely, that anything which makes for the reasonable comfort of a convict will operate as a reformatory influence has been given the go by after an expiry of ten years during which the humanity has freely entered into the prison cells.

OFFENCES IN U. P.

Lest I be misunderstood as a milk and water humanitarian I may point out that this U. P. practice of allowing certain prisoners to smoke in sanctioned by one important practical reason. Certain offences relating to prohibited articles, most of these arising out of trafficking in tobacco, are dealt with by Superintendent of Jails. The figures show that the number of such offences increased more than twice between 1927 to 1936, from 2093 to 4217. Apart from the complexity in jail administration which these minor offences involve, their vast increase shows the failure of any check to control the ordinary urge to smoke. It was quite clear from the way in which the figure was jumping during the last ten years that all efforts to stop smoking had failed. Therefore even from the point of view of simplifying administration it was necessary to remove smoking from the list of pretty offences. After all, tobacco is only allowed to long-term prisoners in Central Prisons as a concession to good behaviour likely to be withdrawn at its breach. Those who do not smoke are given 'Gur' instead.

MOTIVE FOR PERMISSION

But the motive in allowing to the prisoners was something more comprehensive than this. In every civilized country where administrators are in tune with latest ideas of penology and imbued with the spirit of reform, smoking has been allowed and with good effect. In England in all the important prisons, at Wakefield, Maidstone, Dartmore and Parkhurst men have been allowed to smoke either in separate rooms or in their own cells according to the period they have put in. Observers agree that so far there has been no abuse of this privilege and men appreciate particularly the power to choose their own time for smoking. Similarly, in the United States in the famous prison of Sing Sing the old days of severe and repressive forms of punishment have passed. From the date of its inception until 1930 smoking or the use of tobacco in any form was prohibited by law. Yet the Superintendent reports that the introduction of smoking and tobacco has not demoralised the organisation or administration. It has simply permitted legally what before was practised clandestinely.

PARALLELS NOT MISLEADING

It may be argued that parallels are misleading. I do not think so. For aught I know the nicotine habit is much more widespread in India than elsewhere. Most of these convicts are used to their hookas from their boyhood. When they come inside the prison they are not allowed to smoke with the result that their craving increases. One who has been an inmate of prisons knows to what extent this craving may go. The amount of cunning and cleverness which the prisoner displays in getting an ounce of tobacco is nothing short of the marvellous. The jail subordinates know of it and take advantage of this weakness. This is how trafficking goes on to the detriment of all jail rules. Convicts have been known to murder for just a cigarette-end and jailors to have made their pile by aiding and abetting.

Thus the U. P. practice of allowing tobacco has been governed not by sentiment but in the interests of jail discipline and in consonance with the procedure adopted in other countries where authorities do not consider criminals to be beyond any hope of reformation. The Inspectors General of Prisons may be experienced administrators but their decisions remind me of those who would prohibit bear baiting not for the sake of bears but to kill the joy of those who derive pleasure from its sight.

KISAN DEMONSTRATION AT FEROZEPORE

FEROZEPORE, June 25.

The agitation against the collection of land revenue and the Chowkidari Tax started by Kisans in the village of Chur Chak, in Moga Tehsil, is reported to be taking a serious turn.

About 50 Kisans from the village came to Moga and took their stand at the gate of the Tehsil Office demanding the unconditional release of fifty defaulters, who were arrested on Thursday last. The Kisans raised slogans and some of them made speeches.

On receipt of information, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police of Ferozepore rushed to Moga. The Kisans were asked to disperse, and on refusal put under arrest.

The Congress Committee of Moga had sent a strong contingent of school boys to the above village, who raised slogans against Government but were not arrested.—United Press.

For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto REGISTERED **The Wonder Tablet**

Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!

ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3.12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

early opportunity of telling the House of Commons more about the Ministry, its functions and personnel. It is expected that Lord Perth and Sir Stuart Campbell will serve under Sir Samuel Hoare.

★

Of course, as was expected, there has been a violent attack on the proposed Ministry of Information in Great Britain in the German "news in English" broadcast for the last few days. To set up such a Ministry, it is declared, would be to set up a headquarter for organising treasonable activities in Germany. "Our disclosures of British hypocrisy", and this morning's broadcaster, "were in accord with the facts. The very existence of the plans (for the Ministry) shows that England will spare no pains in its efforts to suppress Germany." In fact German propaganda on the wireless and in the press continues to accuse Britain not only of wicked intentions but also of a breach of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. The chief argument used by the German propagandists to "prove" their accusation is "an attempted British military plot against the Yemen" Furthermore, according to the German propaganda, Britain's policy in the Eastern Mediterranean has "challenged Italy's natural interest in this part of the world." British policy, so it is stated on the German wireless, "does not shrink from any measures which may imperil Italy's position—an open breach of agreement, fictitious concessions to the Arabs concealing John Bull's sneering features, and unconcealed military action." "The "coup de main" on the Red Sea is, according to the "Volkischer Beobachter", a "further link in the chain of violation with only this one difference, that this time Britain has come across the opposition not of Yemen alone, but in addition also the Italian Empire, which is not in the least inclined to have its natural position in the Eastern Mediterranean undermined by British plotting."

★

Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand's Finance Minister, addressed the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday, knowing full well that his Government's tariff reforms had angered the City of London. He has spent hours during the last week arguing with the Big Business here of his policy of licences for imports of manufactured goods. The audience which he faced yesterday in the board room of the London Chamber of Commerce was critical through his speech. At the end, however, he was given a good hand, and it was generally agreed that he had put over a convincing case for his policy. Only once—during question time—was the hostility of part of his audience revealed. Mr. Nash asked rhetorically, "Must we always have recurring periods of slumps and booms!" "Yes, yes", howled half a dozen members. "Then you have no vision," retorted Mr. Nash. "No, but we have experience," replied a grey-haired member of the Chamber. Mr. Nash argued that New Zealand had been over-importing. She had to cut her imports down to maintain payment of the interest on her debts. This year New Zealand would import as much from Britain as last year. "Nationally", he said, "there is no grumble, but individually, yes. We could have cut down the wages of our workers and imposed no restrictions on imports, but I would not be party to that." Mr. Nash declared that he was willing to make an agreement with the United Kingdom Government today to ensure that the proceeds of New Zealand exports would be spent in the United Kingdom. "I make one minor qualifications," he added, "and that is to conserve a small proportion, say £500,000 or £1,000,000 for repayment of our debt to Great Britain. This argument will not be easy to work out, but the principle and the desire are there." Mr. Nash kept his trump card to the end. "We still buy more from you per head of population," he declared, "than any other country in the world."

SAND BAGS FOR U. K.

Indian Mill Stock Still High: A Short Jute Crop

A rather short jute crop for the present season is shown in the June issue of the Indian Central Jute Committee's Bulletin, published to-day. Arrivals into Calcutta and mill area up to June 3, totalled only 68.2 lacs of bales as compared with 95.2 lacs of bales during the same period of the previous year. Exports of raw jute for the two years, however, were practically the same. The exports of the jute manufactures for the last five months, however, showed a decline except the hessian bags. This increase in the export of hessian bags represents the sand bags that are being sent to the United Kingdom.

The stocks of manufactured goods with the Indian Jute Mills is still at a very high level and represents nearly two months' production of these mills.

U.S.A. IMPORTS

The very high price for raw jute that ruled the world market during the last part of April was maintained up to the first week of May and then there was a gradual fall during the rest of that month. The price of the manufactured goods also rose in sympathy with the raw jute price and declined with it.

Imports of raw jute and jute butts into the U.S.A. during the first two months of this year was only 6,210 tons as against 25,187 tons imported during the same period of 1938. Imports of burlaps also showed a heavy decline, the actual figures for the first two months of 1939 being 23 per cent. lower than those of the previous year. Imports of sisal and Manila hemp, however, showed a fall of nine per cent. only. Though the imports of burlaps have fallen, the consumption in May was six per cent. higher than that of the previous year and consequently there was a small decrease in stocks.

JUTE CULTIVATION IN BRAZIL

The Para State of Brazil has entered into a contract with a Japanese firm, which is trying to grow jute on a commercial scale in Brazil and three years have been provided for experimental cultivation. But if the results are satisfactory a Japanese-Brazilian concern, under the joint investment by the two countries, will be established in one year. In this case the Para State Government will offer 25,000 acres of land free to the company exempting it from taxation and providing free transportation of the Japanese labourers to and from the site of cultivation. The State Government is also making efforts to obtain privileges from the Federal Government for this company.

U.S.A.:—Last year cotton baggings for baling cotton was offered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at a cheap rate only for one variety and improved cotton. This offer will apply to all cotton this year.

LINSEED IN ARGENTINE

In the year 1938, 73.4 per cent. of the Argentine export of the linseed crop was shipped in bags and the rest in bulk. These proportions compare with 62.8 per cent. in bags and 37.3 per cent. in bulk during the previous year.

Customs regulations and tariff changes are also detailed in the Bulletin.

Italy:—Imports of empty bags which are to be re-exported filled require a special licence in future, though up till now they were free. In Switzerland the jute sacks and cloth exported from that country have been subjected to a duty of 300 francs per 100 kilos. New Zealand have prohibited from July 1, 1939 to December 31, 1939, importing of bags and sacks of all textiles, carpets, linoleums and floor cloths, yarns excluding those of cotton, silk and artificial silk.

JUTE CROPS FLOODED

Result Of Breach In Damodar River Embankment

CALCUTTA, June 26.

A message received from Burdwan states that following a breach in the embankment on the left side of the Damodar river last night at Salanpur in Jamalpur Thana, about 25 miles from the town, a vast area is under water now. Jute crops within one mile of the embankment have been damaged.—United Press.

Jute Cultivation In Orissa

CUTTACK, June 25.

With a view to encouraging the cultivation of jute in the Kendrapara canal system where there is scope for cultivation of about 70,000 acres of land, the Government of Orissa have decided to reduce the existing water rate to eight annas from two rupees, for one year from April 1, 1940.—United Press.

WHERE MINDS ARE KEPT IN BONDAGE

Educationst Denounces Dictators & Reaffirms Faith In Democracy

Speaking at the opening session of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, on Monday, Dr. Clifford Manshardt, the Director of the School, who has just returned to Bombay from leave, reaffirmed his faith in the democratic way as the most satisfying and enduring form of human relationships.

Dr. Manshardt said:—

I have just returned to Bombay from six months' leave-of-absence, which while spent primarily in the United States, also allowed me the opportunity of travelling around the world—observing and talking with people of many nations. And out of this experience I am led anew to affirm my faith in the democratic way of life and in education as a means of realising and maintaining democracy.

As one reared from birth in the democratic tradition, I with innumerable others of my countrymen have taken democracy for granted. I have been a keen critic of its evils—evils which are apparent to every thoughtful citizen. But in the last few months I have been led to a new appreciation of what democracy means and of the importance of democracy for the maintenance of civilisation.

EMOTIONALLY DRUNK.

I shall not consume much time in criticising the forms of dictatorship commonly known as Nazism or Fascism. I prefer rather to stress the constructive elements in Democracy. But at the same time, I wish to state briefly some of the reasons why I regard these forms of government as unsuited to long-time national progress.

I have already referred to the authoritarian governments' disregard for human personality. In addition to the attempt to bring every one into line there is also a further degradation of personality in picking out certain elements of the population as objects of ridicule and torture, and in exalting the strong and condemning the weak. A fascist country, to be held in line, must almost constantly be emotionally drunk—one crisis following another in rapid succession. This is one of the reasons why there has been so much sword-rattling since the advent of Mussolini and Hitler to power

WISHFUL THINKING.

Theoretically at any rate, democracy recognises no authoritarian control beyond the popular will. A great responsibility is therefore placed upon the citizens of a democracy to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the State. There is no virtue in universal suffrage unless those who have the ballot know how to use it. Hence it is that education occupies such a prominent place in the life of a democracy.

The only education which is of value to democracy is the education which assists its students to form critical judgments and to have a respect for facts. Under the considerations created by modern propaganda, a demogogue may arise at any time, presenting a series of propositions which he himself knows both to be false and incapable of realization, but which appeal to the unlettered popular mind, and cause the ignorant populace to place the demogogue in a position of power.

Appreciation Of Relief Work During Famine In Hissar

Pandit Nekiram Sharma, President, Hissar Congress Famine Relief Committee, who is now in Bombay to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting has issued the following statement in connection with the famine Relief work at Hissar:—

By the Grace of God, there are good rains in Hissar during the last fortnight and destressed people, and cattle now look forward for better days within a month. They are grateful for their survival from the dire distress primarily to the philanthropists who in response to our appeals, sent generous donations for the various relief works. I thank the donors on behalf of the people of Hissar as well as for all that they have done so far.

My thanks are particularly due to the Bombay Humanitarian League, and its donors for the useful cow-relief work, undertaken by the League with all responsibilities. The cows saved are given free to cultivators who bless the gift, at a time when 72 per cent. of the cattle in Hissar have been lost on the whole.

To BOMBAY, 16th June, 1939.

THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS,

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

100, Frere Road, Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

WE, the undersigned shareholders of your Company, have been anxiously watching the rate war now going on on the Konkan Coast for the last three years—which has resulted in increasingly reduced return on our shares in your Company and we have, therefore, naturally become nervous about the future stability of our holdings.

We have recently received an offer from the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. which has decided to purchase 8,000 shares of the Bombay Steam at Rs. 300 per share which, as you know, is about 40 per cent higher than the recent market price of its Ordinary Shares. In view of your inability to put an end to the existing rate war and thus run the Company as an integral part of true Swadeshi shipping, we have no other alternative but to avail ourselves of this generous offer and thus save ourselves from further loss. The recent statement which you have been pleased to issue has however, created serious apprehension in our mind because the suggestion is clear that the shares that we may sell to the Scindia Company will not be transferred by you either to the name of that Company or its nominees. If our apprehension is correct which we believe it is, the course that you propose to adopt is extremely unusual and neither is it in the interests of your shareholders nor is it in the interests of the Company itself.

We have carefully gone over the statements which you have issued from time to time, have also weighed the implications of the various issues raised in the speeches of our Chairman and have given our serious consideration to all the aspects of this controversy. Our study, however, has led us to the conclusion that the present offer of the Scindia Company will conduce to the best interests of the Bombay Steam because not only will it pave the way of ending the present controversy but it will also enable the three Companies now plying on the Konkan Coast to work as an economic unit of national shipping. The situation that will thus be created is bound to expand the activities of the Bombay Steam and conduce to its economic strength. If, however, on the other hand the present situation is not ended and the policy of refusing to transfer the shares is continued, it is difficult to understand how the future prosperity of the Bombay Steam is going to be ensured and the investment of its shareholders is going to be saved from further depreciation.

We shall, therefore, feel obliged if you will be pleased to give our request your most earnest consideration and to assure us that the shares that we may sell to the Scindia Company will be transferred to its name or to the names of its nominees. As the offer is open only up to the 30th June, we shall thank you if you will be good enough to reply this letter within three days of the receipt of the same.

Yours faithfully,

1. Nanalal Zaver
2. Alimahamed Maklai
3. J. R. Trivedi
4. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji
5. Kallianji Jivabhai
6. Cursondas Lakhmidas
7. Harshadrai B. Parukh
8. P. B. Acidwala
9. Nanubhai B. Upadhyaya
10. Nanalal T. Shah
11. Dinshaw Sorabji Lawyer
12. Dhirajlal Jadavji Desai
13. J. M. Sethna
14. I. P. Daftari
15. Mulji Tulsidas
16. Mohanlal Motiram
17. Achratlal Purshotamdas Shai
18. Mulchand Damodardas Mukati
19. Sunderlal Nagindas
20. Vithaldas Ishverdas Parekh
21. Boman Darabshah Printer.
22. Narandas Ranchhordas.
23. Chhotalal Moolchand
24. Chhotalal Devidas.
25. Bachoolal, Bhagwanji
26. Champaklal J. Vakil
27. Pranlal Karsondas
28. Ranchhoddas Maganlal
29. Krishnalal B. Vyas
30. Jimmy Sorabji Lawyer
31. Nagindas Lowchand
32. Kalyanbhai Maganlal
33. Chunilal Mulchand Kapadia
34. Dwarkadas Haridas
35. Harilal Bhagvanji Gandhi
36. Dhirajlal Pranjivandas Dalal
37. Jamnadas Lalbhai Damania
38. Chimanlal M. Choksi
39. H. T. Mahuvakar
40. Venilal Mohanlal Jarivala
41. Vadilal Hargovindas
42. Kalianji Kapurchand
43. Nagindas Jechand
44. Motilal Nagindas
45. Madhavdas Goculdas
46. Pandya Chunilal Jeyshanker
47. Dhanji Velji
48. B. H. Nazar
49. Vasantlal Vallabhdas
50. H. Billimoria
51. R. M. Marfatia
52. Ratilal Vasantraya
53. Kesurdas Kamani
54. Kapilashanker K Bhatt
55. Chunilal D.
56. Chhaganlal Ranchhoddas
57. Dharamsee Rohidas

OPIUM SITUATION IN MACAO

Portuguese Govt.'s Investigations

SIMLA, June 20.

Sir Atul Chatterjee has been elected President and Mr. Herbert Le May (American) Vice-President of the Permanent Central Opium Board, which met in Geneva recently.

The Board dealt with the routine work of its spring session. It compared for 1938 the statistics concerning the import and export of drugs with the estimates approved in respect of each country. The Board also considered two special questions.

For some time past, the Board has felt concern over the opium situation in Macao. Last summer, it pointed out to the Portuguese Government the apprehensions to which that situation had given rise. The Prime Minister of Portugal ordered a special enquiry to be made. The Portuguese delegate has now assured the Board that a full report on the investigations would be sent to it shortly. He declared that a law on narcotic drugs would soon be enacted providing severe penalties against persons participating in any way in the illicit traffic. The Board welcomed this statement of the Portuguese delegate.

The Board examined the question of the yield of the manufacture of heroin, codeine and dionine from morphine. The Governments report the quantities of morphine used and the quantities of these drugs derived from it. The yield is important in order to see whether any leakage can occur. The Board authorised technical enquiries to be made into this subject, and decided to continue its consideration of the matter.

The meeting was attended by:—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Malcolm Delevingne (United Kingdom), M. Michael Hansson (Norwegian), Mr. Herbert L. May (American), M. Dragan Milicevic (Yugoslav), Professor M. Tiffeneau (French).—United Press.

HOW DRINK TELLS ON CHILDREN

Statistics Of Families Speak For Themselves

"Through a long line of successive generations, I have a study of two separate groups of families. One group, children of drinking parents, one group of children of abstaining parents.

"In ten families of drinking habits there were fifty-five children. Thirty died in infancy, three of heart disease, four were insane, seven were anaemic, eight were tuberculous one had diabetes, three had very poor teeth, three had adenoids. Only four of the number were normal. Of the total, two were excellent, six were fair, and seven were deficient in their studies.

DRINK AND DISEASE

"In ten families of abstaining parents there were seventy children. Two died in infancy, two were neurotic and anaemic, one had rheumatism, one was tuberculous and sixty-four were normal. In study, fifty-six were excellent, ten were fair, only two were deficient.

"Of the children of total abstaining families, 90 per cent. were normal; of the total of children of drinking parents, 93 per cent. were abnormal.

"Eighty per cent. of the children of regular drinkers have convulsions while teething. Of children dying from such diseases as measles, whooping, cough, scarlet fever and other infantile disorders, a large percentage are children of drinking ancestry."—Dr. T. A. MacNicholl, Surgeon at the Red Cross Hospital, New York.

Meningitis At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, June 26.

Four seizures and three deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported from the cities of Benares and Agra during the week ending June 17, according to a note issued by the Director of Public Information, United Provinces.—United Press.

Congress Scenes In Bombay

Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, (centre) at the Flag Hoisting Ceremony on Gowalia Tank Maidan on Sunday morning.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, addressing the public meeting at the Sir C. J. Hall on Sunday evening on the subject of Prohibition.

Babu Subash Chandra Bose (centre) seated among the A. I. C. C. Members, instead of on the dais, at the A. I. C. C. Session.

Sir Sikandar To Princes' Rescue

Dr. Kitchlew Condemns Invoking Princes' Protection Act

LAHORE, June 25.

"The Unionist Ministry once again stands exposed before the people, and it can no more claim to be a Government of the people and for the people. It is more a Government of the Princes and for the Princes," observes Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in a Press statement criticising the action of the Punjab Government in enforcing the Princes' Protection Act in the province.

Dr. Kitchlew says: "If I am not mistaken, the Punjab Government has the unique distinction of being the only Provincial Government in India which has promulgated this Act, and which has thereby proved that it has more sympathy for the Princes than for the States' subjects, who have been deprived of even their elementary rights of citizenship in some of these States and who are to-day struggling for their very existence.

"If Sir Sikander Hyat Khan wants to help some of his friends of the Princely order, I have no quarrel with him. But surely a popular Government has also certain responsibilities towards the people, who are living in these States and who are being crushed by the most reactionary and inhuman laws promulgated by some of these Princes. The States peoples' problem is more acute in other provinces than in this province. But no other Provincial Government has stultified itself by enforcing the Princes' Protection Act."

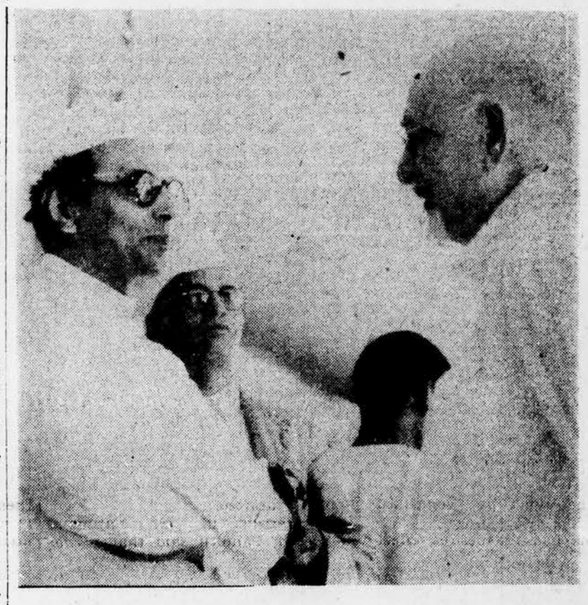
Dr. Kitchlew assures that States' people that the Congress will stand by them and will accord its wholehearted support and co-operation in their struggles.—United Press.

Krishnalal Beaten While In Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 26.

Mr. Krishnalal Somani on release said he was beaten the eight or ten lathi blows without any reason but just to terrorise him. He added when he complained to the Jail Superintendent against this treatment he replied he had nothing to do with him. Replying to another question Krishanlal declared he was treated like an ordinary criminal prisoner or even in a worse manner



Mr. Kher, Premier of Bombay, snapped with Mr. Yakub Hassan of Madras at the A. I. C. C. Pandal

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"

This lack of energy is caused by weak cells and work without energy means wearing out the cells altogether which may lead to a complete breakdown.

Bayer's TONIC has proved to be of outstanding value for feeding and revitalizing the cells and nerves with a fresh supply of vitamins, phosphates and other essential elements. It quickly restores lost energy and brings back radiant health.

"IT'S Bayer's, IT'S GOOD"

"BANDE MATARAM" CONTROVERSY

Nizam Govt. Communique Sets Forth Official Attitude

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, June 25.

After three weeks' deliberations with the Council of Action of the expelled students of Osmania University College and other educational institutions, the Nizam's Government has issued a lengthy communique to-day, setting forth its attitude towards the "Bande Mataram" song. The Council of Action had tendered unqualified apology to Vice-Chancellor, through their lengthy statement for a technical breach of discipline. Government in their communique state that prayer halls in the University are not intended to take the place of a temple or a mosque, and it is open to students to attend places of public worship, outside the University limits in their capacity as ordinary citizens.

Proceeding the communique adds: "the song "Bande Mataram" has in recent years become the cause of communal controversy in various parts of India. The Government's attitude towards this song is exactly the same as it would be to any song of any community that had so come into controversy. As a general principle, therefore, such songs cannot be permitted within the University precincts, or other Government educational institutions as they disturb their academic calm" further the communique adds students would be readmitted if they express regret for a breach of discipline and apologise

Relief To Agriculturists In Mewar

UDAIPUR, June 24.

An agricultural relief fund called "Krishi Sudharak Fund" has been opened here to save the agriculturists from the clutches of the village money-lenders. It exists in all the seventeen districts of Mewar from which loans are advanced on easy terms. The fund has been responsible for the sinking of 1,498 new wells so far.

Taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 have been advanced to the agriculturists. Further huge remissions have been granted and various kind of taxes have been abolished.—United Press.

Gwalior Reforms Condemned As Unsatisfactory

(From A Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, June 26.

The Working Committee of the Gwalior Rajya Sarwajanik Sabha, after a heated discussion lasting for over five hours took yesterday decisions of far-reaching importance on the constitutional reforms announced by the State on June 14 the Committee while denouncing the reforms as unsatisfactory, reactionary and unacceptable has drawn up for submission to His Highness, a memorandum of important improvements. The Committee, through another resolution has called upon its members and workers to refrain from participating in the Franchise Committee or other attempts towards completion of the picture of the reforms announced, until the Sabha's Central Committee has met on 22nd and 23rd July at Lashkar where the final attitude on the reforms will be determined.

A largely attended public meeting was held in the evening under the presidentship of Mr. Manzur Ali Sahib Vakil and was addressed by Messrs. Vijawargiyaje Takhatmal and Pustake. A resolution denouncing reforms was unanimously passed.

Krishnalal Somani Granted Bail

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 26.

Krishnalal Somani, a socialist worker who was refused release on bail pending the decision of the appeal before the Sessions Judge has been now released on bail.

It may be recalled that Somani was convicted, under the revised Press Act for publication of handwritten leaflet "Jagrati" before the general amenity was declared.

POSSIBILITY OF ENGINE BUILDING IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 14)

has been so ably commenced," and further that the apparatus designed by the Railway Board's officers should be used for this purpose.

Their recommendations include a preference for single piece type sleepers on black cotton soil and research into the improvement of foundation supports to the track on weak soil, further investigations into the best types of sleepers to give lateral stability in the track, some increase in the number of sleepers per mile on the routes where these engines are run, a minimum standard of 90 lb F.F. rails in the track where the engines operate, to be provided within an economically practicable period, extended use of track recorders, review of maintenance gang strengths, extension of the training of permanent-way staff and recruitment of literate gangers.

The Committee's terms of reference were framed so as to present the problem in its widest aspect and to obtain the maximum amount of information from their deliberations. They were to consider the design and operation of the three main passenger classes of Pacific Locomotives, the XA, XB and XC, which are similar but which differ in size and power, and to advise on—

(1) the suitability of the designs, as originally framed and as subsequently modified, for the type of work for which the engines were intended;

(2) the suitability of the procedure followed in preparing and approving the designs for these engines;

(3) the circumstances attending, and the justification for, the initial and subsequent purchase of these engines;

(4) the conditions subject to which these engines can be used with safety, with particular reference to their suitability for the track on which they are required to run, and, conversely, the suitability of the track for these types of engines,

(5) any modifications which would have the effect of increasing their scope without any sacrifice of safety; and

(6) any modifications that should be made in the procedure hitherto followed for the trial and purchase of engines.

The Committee consisted of Colonel, Mount Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways in England as Chairman, and with members consisting of Mr. Carpmael, Chief Engineer, Great Western Railway, England; Rai Bahadur Dhawan, a former Railway Chief Engineer in India, and now Member, Federal Public Service Commission, Monsieur Leguille Regional Chief Mechanical Engineer, French National Railways, and Mr. Stanier, Chief Mechanical Engineer, London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The Committee was assisted by Mr. Cox, Technical Assistant to Mr. Stanier, and By Mr. Bakhle, Divisional Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, who acted as Secretary.

DAK TO CUTCH DELAYED

B. S. N. Steamer In Rough Weather Near Jamnagar

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ, June 26.

The whole of Cutch felt sigh of relief to-day when the three days Post was received here together. As the seas were rough owing to bad weather, the B. S. N. steamer could not travel between Jamnagar and Kandla. All the post had collected therefore at Jamnagar.

Passengers to and from Cutch also experienced great hardship. They were allowed as a special case to travel by Navlakhi route instead.

A strong protest has been registered in this connection by the Secretary, the Merchants Association with the Postal Authorities by telegrams sent this morning to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, the P. M. G. Bombay and the Postal Superintendent, Cutch, Kathiawar Division, Rajkot, saying that heavy losses have been sustained and requesting to arrange any other route than Jamnagar during the monsoon, if the latter is found unsafe.

Prior to this also, post was received here for two days together and a great resentment prevails amongst the general public. The only means of communication of receiving news from the outside world is radio and people flock to the houses of those who possess the radio sets.

Hubli Women Support Mrs. Munshi's Bill

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, June 26.

A ladies public meeting under the auspices of the Hubli Bhagini Mandal discussed last evening Bombay Assembly's two bills namely Lilavati Munshi's Bigamy Preventing Bill and Bhogilal's Marriage Dissolution Bill. A large number of ladies belonging to all castes including Parsis, and Christians also attended and participated in the discussion. A resolution supporting both the Bills unanimously was adopted. The Bhagini Mandal's President, Mrs. Kalghatgi Parvatibai presided, Mrs. Umabai Kundapul being the main speaker.

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BOMBAY.

Trial Of Strength In A.I.C.C.

Debate Over Constitutional Amendments

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO NARIMAN'S CHARGE

Subhas Complains Of "Tyranny Of Majority"

BOMBAY: Monday.

THE A. I. C. C. MET TO-DAY UNDER THE SHADOW OF AN INDECISION BY THE WORKING COMMITTEE TO PLACE OR NOT TO PLACE THE RESOLUTION ON PARTICIPATION BY CONGRESSMEN IN C. D. MOVEMENT OF THE PEASANTS IN THE CONGRESS PROVINCES.

It appears that the Working Committee to the last minute was indecisive about the matter, but after hurried consultations with Mr. Subhas Bose, Babu Rajendra Prasad announced before the A. I. C. C. meeting to-day that the resolution on Kisan Satyagraha will be placed before the A. I. C. C.

BEHIND THIS LIES THE SENSATIONAL DECISION WHICH IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE LEFT CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE IN THE MORNING. IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THE DECISION WAS CONVEYED TO THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, BY BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AFTER THE A.I.C.C. MEETING STARTED TO-DAY.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, had conversations with Babu Subhas Chandra Bose the previous day after the session came to a close. It was rumoured in certain "Leftist" quarters that the "Left" had decided to stage a walk-out, if the resolution on Kisan Satyagraha was not placed before the A.I.C.C.

It was announced by the Congress President that the A.I.C.C. will meet again on Tuesday (to-day) morning for about 4 hours.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The first item to be taken up in the A.I.C.C. when it met this afternoon, was the consideration of Article XI which had been moved by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. This is practically a redrafting of Article VI of the present Constitution.

The difference between the present Clause and the redrafted Clause lies in the method of allotting delegates to the various districts in the provinces.

Mr. Gourishankar Bhargava moved an amendment to add a Clause fixing the term of delegates for two years. He stated that practically the whole time of Congressmen was taken up in running elections annually. In order to give them some stability and scope for constructive work, the change proposed by him was necessary.

Mr. K. F. Nariman raising to a point of order said that the all amendments moved by Mr. Bhulabhai were out of order. For this contention he relied on the ruling given by the Chairman on an amendment sponsored by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa. He contended that the amendment did not fall within the scope of the Tripuri Resolution.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai contended that it was intended to improve the working of the Congress machinery and was therefore, in order.

The President ruled the amendment in order

Thereafter he announced that the resolution of the Working Committee about civil disobedience would be moved to-day and that the A.I.C.C. would continue on Tuesday morning to conclude consideration of non-official resolutions.

UREAN V. RURAL

Pandit Baleshwar Sharma moved that the new Clause (e) which provided that the Provincial Committees should divide the Province into fixed territorial Constituencies should be replaced by a similar clause in the present constitution, which provides for the division of the Province into rural and Urban Constituencies. He also wanted the retention of the proviso in the old clause which provides that the number of delegates sent by the rural and urban areas in each Province shall not exceed 75 per cent and 25 per cent respectively of the total number returnable by the Province.

He urged that they could not stop giving preference to urban Constituencies. They should not stop giving preference to urban constituencies nor should they bar the way to incoming new thought.

Mr. Sibnath Banerji moved the deletion of the whole clause which provides that every province shall be entitled to return a number of delegates at the rate of one delegate for every one lac of the inhabitants of such province including the Indian States and its substitution by another clause providing one delegate to every 50,000 of population in the urban areas and one delegate to every 100,000 for rural areas.

He pointed out that only 10 per cent of the population of this country lived in the cities. At present the urban areas had about 25 per cent seats. If the amendment was carried this position of cities would further deteriorate. The urban areas were politically more conscious and more militant. By his amendment the cities would get about 25 per cent. seats as at present.

Mr. Munendranath Banerjee wanted the old minimum of 250 primary members to one delegate because he thought that in the villages it would be difficult to get 500 persons who could afford to pay their membership fee.

GADGIL'S PLEA

Mr. N. V. Gadgil wanted the allotment of seats between rural and urban areas in the proportion of three to one and that there should be one delegate for one lakh of members in the rural area and 75,000 primary members for one delegate in the urban areas. He thought that it would be an equitable compromise.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa wanted one delegate for every 75,000 members in the urban areas.

Mr. Kashikar wanted not more than one delegate for every 20,000 members in the urban areas.

Mr. N. B. Shankar wanted to amend Clause G (11) which provides that the number of delegates remaining unallotted to the constituencies on account of the inclusion of the population of Indian States in any Province, shall be distributed by the Provincial Congress Committee concerned, so that such reallotment should be undertaken only when there were no properly constituted Congress Committees in the States.

SEATS FOR CALCUTTA CITY

Mr. Somnath Lahiri moved an amendment to have 35 seats assigned to Calcutta City.

MUKHERJI'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Bankim Chandra Mukherji moved three amendments. By the first amendment he sought that Provincial Committees could divide the Province into fixed territorial areas only when the Constituency was comprised of Provincial and State areas contiguous to each other.

By the second amendment he wanted one seat for every 50,000 primary members in urban areas.

Thirdly he wanted the deletion of Clause G 2 which dealt with the reassignment of seats remaining unallotted to the constituencies on account of the inclusion of the population of Indian States.

Mr. Nuruddin Behari wanted Delhi to have as many seats as Bombay.

Pandit Gourishankar Mishra wanted the reduction of delegation fee from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2.

EXCITING TURN

The proceedings of the committee suddenly assumed an exciting turn when the new Clause XI and all the amendments that had been moved were thrown open for discussion.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he had read and re-read the amendment but had failed to understand it. The mover had said that there was no change from the present practice. Where then was the need for this amendment? He did not want people to get the notion that something was being done behind the scenes. He urged that the position should be made clear.

Mr. K. F. Nariman speaking amidst repeated cheering asked why this amendment was being brought up although it had not been included in the recommendations made by the Constitution Sub-Committee. Did Mr. Bhulabhai Desai submit this scheme to the Sub-Committee? He said that this amendment had been subsequently thought of and he felt that it was intended to make up for certain other Clauses which had been dropped owing to popular pressure. It was not intended to remove corruption, but to consolidate the position of the Party in Power. It was nothing more than the exploitation of the numerical strength of the population of the States in order to consolidate the position of the Party in Powers. The Provinces which had States would be in an advantageous position.

When he proceeded to illustrate his point by referring to the population of the States in Gujerat, he was interrupted by the Congress President who pointed out that the position in that respect was the same as at present.

Mr. Nariman asked why, if there was no change from the present position, this draft should have been brought up hurriedly. He went on to show by citing figures that his argument was correct.

NARIMAN STOPS ABRUPTLY

As the President once again interrupted him to show that his argument was irrelevant Mr. Nariman left the rostrum without continuing his speech.

This led to the shouts of "shame shame" from the audience. When the next speaker came up, the audience kept up a hue and cry and went on shouting for Mr. Nariman to speak.

The President insisted that Mr. Nariman had finished his speech and the next speaker should be allowed to go on.

As the audience kept on shouting Pandit Nehru came up to the mike and said that it would be impossible to carry on the work of meeting if it was interrupted by the audience.

As the noise still continued the President said that if they went on he would be compelled to stop the proceedings.

This had the desired effect on the House.

But presently Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose came up to the Rostrum, because, as he said, of the shabby treatment that had been meted out to Mr. Nariman.

Dr. Kashikar opposed an amendment which sought to give 35 seats to the Calcutta City.

BOSE'S ARGUMENTS.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, speaking next, confessed that he had at first no desire to speak on a dry and uninteresting topic, but was forced to come to the rostrum after seeing the way in which Mr. Nariman was treated. He claimed to know something about the English language and as such, despite the interpretation given by some, declared that the Clause (G) 2 of the amendment was an exceedingly unfair one and one, with far-reaching consequences. It was not fair, he stated, that such an amendment should be brought at the fag-end of the debate. Even at that late hour, he appealed to the mover to withdraw the amendment.

If advantage was taken of the majority position in the House, a large section of the House and delegates would feel he added, that they had been subjected to the tyranny of the majority and that they were unfairly treated.

He further thought that before any endorsement of the amendment could be expected from the House, he should be assured that there was no motive behind the amendment.

There was a feeling that the clause was meant to consolidate the party in majority. They would be happy to be disillusioned but in the absence of any assurance such an amendment should not be pressed.

After explaining in detail the existing operation of the clause, Mr. Bose stated that the amendment sought to put on a par the quota of delegates both in the rural and urban areas. It was a well-known fact that cities were politically more advanced than the rural areas. And since cities were politically more advanced, the provision in the amendment seeking to end the differentiation was meant to operate against them.

DELEGATES FROM STATES.

The most important clause, he thought, was with regard to the election of delegates by the Indian States.

Under that proviso, a large number of delegates would be represented by the Indian States, without having any primary membership.

The result would be that the quota of delegates would be transferred to the British Indian Provinces.

After giving the present quota in Gujerat, Maharashtra, Ajmere and Marwar, Mahakoshal, Karnatak and Kerala, both from British India and the States, he stated that by the operation of the provision, those Provinces would be profited. Under the amendment it was open to the Congress to enrol members from constituencies, lying at a certain distance from the States. The delimitation of the constituencies could be manoeuvred in such a manner as to keep the majority party in power. The States need not have any primary membership and still they could be able to send up the full quota. He considered such a provision was grossly unfair and that it would militate against the minority party. Therefore, he suggested that as far as the States were concerned, the constituencies should be formed within the States.

He supported Mr. B. Mukerji's amendment suggesting grouping of States with contiguous areas for purposes of election, so as to eliminate any attempt on the part of the Provincial Committees to join States to non-contiguous areas to serve their own purposes. He also supported Mr. G. Bannerji's amendment.

In conclusion, he made an earnest appeal to the mover to withdraw the amendment.

WHY ATTRIBUTE MOTIVES?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking next felt grateful to the President for having allowed him to speak once again on the amendment; but on the previous occasion he did not dwell on the merits.

At the outset, he admitted that he first saw the amendment after he came to the meeting. He had not seen it before and the amendment was very difficult to understand, perhaps for its being badly drafted.

Referring to Mr. Nariman's speech, Panditji said that it was amazing to see Mr. Nariman being utterly ignorant of the Congress constitution in saying what he said.

Mr. Nariman: I was not allowed to conclude my speech.

The President retorted that he never stopped him, but only drew his attention to the fact that the arguments he had advanced were irrelevant.

Continuing, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated that he was astounded to hear Mr. Nariman and in seeing his amazing ignorance which he had seen on that day, the previous day and even last year.

It was amazing that Mr. Nariman should import an element of heat in attacking persons or attributing motives. That was not honourable either to himself or to the House.

Before attributing any motives, Mr. Nariman should have thought over the matter. Sometimes, allegations might be justified or justifiable. But that was not the point. The question was to be discussed in a dispassionate manner. But it was not done so and, therefore, he regretted the attribution of motives, which had not even an iota of justification. His attention was drawn when Mr. Nariman disregarded the President's appeal and continued citing figures which the President said were not relevant. When Mr. Nariman persisted, his sense of constitutional propriety was shocked, because Mr. Nariman not only committed an error, but persisted in it.

POINT AT ISSUE.

As regards the point at issue, the amendment, it was contended by Mr. Nariman that it was intended to consolidate the tyranny of the majority. The contention to throw out the amendment might be justified or not. It was for the house to decide. If it was contended that States should be separated from British India in the matter of distribution of seats and if such a division was for the good of the country and the States, let them certainly do it. If there was an error in amendment, let them remove it but the existence of it was not a sufficient justification for attributing motives He agreed that he was not happy about the drafting of the amendment, because it was not clear.

JAWAHAR REALISES.

Referring to the discussion of the subject of the abolition of the system of differentiation between the rural and urban areas, Pt. Jawaharlal stated that it was discussed in the Constitution Sub-Committee. It was decided that the differentiation should be ended. And he was a party to that decision, but he did not realise at the time the arguments advanced at present.

A voice: Do you realise it now?

Pandit Jawaharlal: I rather like it, after realising, it now. (Laughter).

CITIES WOULD SUFFER.

It was true as a result of that decision cities would suffer in their quota But their desire was to give an impetus to rural areas and they had given it. Having given a push to rural areas, they could take it away, if they wanted to do so.

Their desire was to remove certain defects in the constitution The question of absolute single membership constituencies was discussed in the Working Committee and they decided to have fixed constituencies.

It should be admitted that constituencies had been wrongly formed. The amendment was drafted to remove a hiatus in the constitution. But it had been found that the object had been singularly unsuccessful, because of the criticisms levelled against it Except that the hiatus should be removed, there was no difference between the former constitution and the present one; only a slight change was sought to effect in the permanent membership constituency.

It was, however, possible to accept what Babu Subhas Chandra Bose had suggested, that was to withdraw the amendment in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

PAST DIFFICULTIES.

With regard to the difficulties they had in the past, he stated that certain constituencies were represented far beyond their population. For example, a tiny constituency like Ajmere was entitled once to send 120 to 130 delegates. The number was, of course, reduced. But the practice continued.

Under the present constitution, it was true to say that Gujarat and Ajmere profited to a large extent. So were the Punjab, Madras and the U. P., in a small measure.

Anyway, if they wanted to drop the amendment, let them do it by all means. But he begged of them to examine the matter closely and dispassionately, without attributing motives to any one or party.

Prof. Ranga opposing the amendment regretted that they did not feel the same amount of confidence about others, as they did about Pt. Jawaharlal, who, it must be admitted, was like Caesar's wife—above suspicion.

Mr. Sherischandra Mitra opposing the amendment maintained that a fundamental change had been effected.

Mr. Shibnath Bannerjee said but for Jawaharlalji's 'liking' the proposed levelling of 'rural' and 'urban' constituencies, he would not have got up.

The speaker continuing said he was surprised to find Pt. Jawaharlal taking the attitude for it was he who had agreed to the distinction, when it was made. The urban areas were entitled to 25 per cent. according to the Constitution as it stood but then the amendment would give them only a 10 per cent representation on a population basis for the 3.5 crores they have. He wished Panditji would explain his position.

SATYAMURTI'S PLEA

Mr. Satyamurti speaking said that Mr. Bhargav's amendment of a two year term if accepted would help towards establishment of an efficient and stable state of affairs.

As regards the urban and rural question it was said that the distinction was for efficiency. But he would point out the distinction did not exist except in a place like Bombay. He asked why there should be any distinction in a land of villages.

A controversy had arisen in regard to the 'unallotted constituencies.' He claimed to understand the clause. The problem amounted to hunting for a mare's nest.

FOR ADVANTAGE OF STATES

He would ask, if sufficient members were not enrolled in States why the advantage should not be in favour of the province concerned. The purpose of fixing a minimum quota was to the advantage of the States. It would encourage the States to enroll the requisite minimum quota of members and to come into their own. He was surprised at the Left attack, when the matter was so simple.

A closure was moved and granted at this stage.

PRESIDENT CLARIFIES

The president addressing said there existed some misunderstanding in regard to the word 'constituency.' He hoped the House would accept the word 'district' in its place. By the word district he meant a government district. The change would meet Mr. Gadgil's amendment, as it would enable an urban area in a district to have more delegates in case it enrolled more members.

Mr. Thirumal Rao asked whether that would not give certain areas a dominating position.

Babu Rajendra Prasad said the fear was not a justifiable one.

BHULABHAI'S PLEA

Mr. Bhulabhai winding up the debate said a somewhat unnecessary discussion had taken place. If the language in which a statute was framed was understandable, they should find another language in which they could carry on business.

He wanted to make it clear that he was not a party to the authorship of the resolution. He only rendered assistance on invitation.

As it stood, the resolution excluded the clauses to which dissenting notes were appended. What was before them referred to the unanimously agreed part of the 'recommendations.' It was amazing that the Opposition attributed motives. The object of the resolution was to lay down a simple procedure in regard to enrolment of members and to reduce corruption. No body claimed that the Constitution was a novel one. No rules could prevent forgery and impersonation. The approach of the Opposition was a little nebulous. He wondered, whether he was in a democratic State or a Fascist State when he heard Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose referring to the tyranny of the majority. If one disagreed it was "tyranny." If one agreed it was "popular will." He wanted the House to apply a rational mind to the problems before it.

According to Prof. Ranga, if Panditji says a thing it was honest, if others said it, motives are attributed.

Mr. Bhulabhai said that he was not unequal to arguments of the market place. The House should not countenance such arguments.

URBAN LIMITATION.

What Mr. Bannerjee said regarding the rural population coming into their own was correct. The restriction of 25 per cent. limit of delegates to urban areas was prompted by a fear that they might swamp the Congress with a majority. As it has been proved the cities had not dominated, they could go back to the "status quo" position, though in some places they wrongly dominated.

Along with Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were offered the status of a province but they did not take to it as they wanted to dominate over the rural areas. No motive or infliction of injustice is to be attributed to the changes proposed then. In the case of Bombay, it always enjoyed Provincial status. How could anybody object to the present quota of 1 delegate to 1 lakh of population—a democratic proposal. It was rightly proposed that there should be no distinction made between rural and urban areas.

Continuing the Speaker said: "Thank God and thank providence the Assembly elections proved that the rural areas could be as proud as their urban brethren. We are glad to change the present position.

Numbers did not matter but it was essential that no district was left unrepresented. He was of the opinion that the quota limit of 500 Congress voters would lead to lack of enthusiasm on the part of districts. He was sure that no district would be satisfied with only enrolling 500 members. While the corruption aspect in enrolling large numbers disappears, in the actual state of affairs, a healthy spirit of rivalry would still continue. The scheme was simple, just and should be acceptable.

INCENTIVE TO STATES.

The position as presented by some in regard to States' quota was a fictitious one. The States would be impelled in course of time to fulfil the minimum condition, to get representation. The logical consequence of their not fulfilling the quota, would be to go unrepresented. Any misunderstanding between provinces in that connection was only an accident. They should not fight over the point. If the States went to dominate, they should fulfil the minimum quota, otherwise the particular Province should dominate. That was the logical position. It was his desire that a Committee should sit year after a year to see whether the changes are properly observed. By substitution of 'district' for 'constituency' the difference would be only of internal nature in the district.

Mr. Gadgil withdrew his amendment at this stage.

Voting on the resolution then proceeded.

FATE OF AMENDMENTS.

Barring one verbal change whereby the President suggested that the term "District" should be substituted for the term "constituency" occurring in clause g (1), in order to avoid confusion, all amendments that had been moved were lost and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's draft amendment was carried.

NO SATYAGRAHA WITHOUT SANCTION

Sardar Explains Scope Of Resolution

When the House assembled after tea, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the A. I. C. C. resolves that no Cangressman may offer or organise any satyagraha in the administrative provinces of India without the previous sanction of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned."

Commending the resolution to the House, the Sardar said that there should be no difficulty in understanding the resolution. Since the beginning of Congress Ministries, it had been their experience that people did not understand how to carry on work without creating difficulties for any party or embarrassing provincial Congress Ministries or Ministers.

The resolution did not imply that no attempt should be made to offer any Satyagraha or resistance when there was a legitimate grievance. But when duly elected ministries were in office, it should be a better procedure to put their grievances before the Provincial Congress Committees or legislative parties, even before the Congress Governments came into power they used to represent their grievances before starting Satyagraha.

But nowadays people sat at the doorsteps of Ministers or in front of the Secretariat and there was a good deal of confusion whether the resistance was of the individual or had the backing of the Provincial Congres Committee. when it had no such backing, lot of difficulties and confusion were created. The resolution only prescribed the procedure, so that friction should be avoided, the work of the Ministries could be carried on smoothly and the energies of the Congress Ministries might not be frittered away. When they had their own machinery, that machinery must be used. There was no shame in approaching the Ministries with a request before launching upon.

NOT APPLICABLE TO INDIAN STATES.

Sardar Patel further explained that Indian States were not included within the scope of the resolution.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil in seconding the resolutions wanted to make it clear that he made a distinction between Congress and non-Congress provinces. In Congress provinces if there were grievances which needed urgent redress, he was sure the Provincial Congress Committees would use their good offices with the Ministry.

Some people argued that this resolution would throw cold water on those that wanted to go ahead. He did not share this view. The strength of the organisation lay in discipline. They should not fritter away their energies.

PLEA FOR OPTION

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy moved an amendment to the effect that such a restriction should be placed on Congress workers, only when Civil Disobedience was resorted to in the name of the Congress. He pointed out that within the fold of the Congress, there were various shades and sections of people like Kisans, Mazdurs, Landlords, Workers and Capitalists. Hence it was but natural that the Congress should think twice and consider all interests before launching on any action. But there might be occasions, when a particular section of the Congress would have to resort to direct action to get their grievances redressed. in which, case they should be permitted to do so, without the previous sanction of the P.C.C. concerned if they did not take the name of the Congress.

SUBHAS BOSE'S SPEECH

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose opposing the resolution pointed out that for the first time such a sweeping resolution was being placed before the All-India Congress Committee or provincial congress committee. His chief argument against the resolution was that it would be impracticable, even if individual Congressmen wanted the permission of the P.C.C to take direct action. He instanced the case where a speaker was served with an order un-

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Prices Show Downward Tendency In London Markets

LITTLE DISPOSITION FOR FRESH BULLION COMMITMENTS

Narrow Movements In Broach

BOMBAY, June 26.

NEW YORK COTTON

The sentiment in New York Cotton was depressed during the early period following the weakness of Liverpool, which induced increased liquidation. Later the better feeling appeared in consequence of renewal of confidence upon details of subsidy plan.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Business on London Stock Exchange was generally poor, most of the prices showing downward trend.

Three and half per cent sterling loan opened lower by ten shillings

BULLION

The trading in Bullion was quiet and uninteresting with buyers as well as sellers showing little disposition to enter into fresh commitments.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 26

Previous closing	8.77
To-day's opening	8.65
Difference	—12
To-day's closing	8.75
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 26

Previous closing	4.64
To-day's opening	4.60
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	4.62
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 161-8
April May 1940	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 26

The trading in October began at 8.65 i.e. twelve points lower than last closing.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and increased liquidation with foreign selling but later better local enquiry and Wall Street support raised the price to 8.70.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 26

In the local cotton market, Broach July-August opened at Rs. 160-14 and then slightly eased to Rs. 160-10 but again recovered and closed at Rs. 160-14. Broach April-May finally closed at Rs. 157.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 26

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July	(9.45/9.46) 9.37/9.37
October	(8.76/8.75) 8.67/8.65
December	(8.50/8.50) 8.46/8.44

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 26

American July	(5.02) 4.97
American October	(4.64) 4.59
Giza July	(6.48) 6.46
Giza October	(5.55) 6.49

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, June 26

Indian Pekoe	(1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-7 1/4) 1-7 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 buyers) £25 3/6 sellers

Dundee August (£27 1/4 sellers) £27 1/2 sellers

Lightning August (£25 1/2 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£12 3/4 sellers) 12 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers

RUEBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and value

Forward October December (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers

METALS

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £223 1/2 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet

Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Steady) £14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £48) £47 1/4 to £48 1/4

Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 26

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 26

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.12
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 26

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.12 and moved slightly to 4.68.13 otherwise movements were lacking.

Franc opened at 176.71 and continued quiet and inactive owing to lack of interest

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.193) 13.201

New York on Bombay (34.97) 34.98

Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.02) 89.02

London on Shanghai (0-6 3/4 nominal) 0-6 3/4 nominal.

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (57-8-6) £7-8-6

Silver (19 5/8d) 19 5/8d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 26

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India and speculators bought and sold. Business small. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London June 26

Spot	(19 5/8d) 19 5/8d.
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 26

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, June 26

Silver ready	52 1 6
Silver Ashad	52 1 0
Silver Shravan	51 15 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 3
Gold Ashad	37 1 6
Gold Shravan	37 1 9
Sovereign	23 10 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 26

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 45 1/4d. Prices declined on lower North-American cables inducing scattered liquidation wit hvery little buying.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 26

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.69 3/8. Prices eased on scattered selling and lack of outside interest following the dullness abroad with the rate falling to 0.69 1/4.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, June 15, £85 1/2
Friday, June 16, £84 1/2
Monday, June 19, £85
Tuesday, June 20, £85 1/4
Wednesday, June 21, £85 1/4
Thursday, June 22, £85
Friday, June 23, £85

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 26

3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £86 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£85) £84 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106 1/2) £107

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1918-58 £103 1/2) £103 1/2

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102) £101 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68) £67 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£95 1/4) £94 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4

5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/8

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94 5/8) £94 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/2) £107

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 26

London Stock Exchange showed declining tendency with poor business.

Giltedged securities were subjected to occasional bouts of selling with the general trend easier. Three and half per cent quoted at £84 1/2 i.e. ten shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 16-3

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-3) 56-10 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Elec Music Industry (10-0) 9-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (23-6) 23-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (30-3) 29-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-6) 61-7 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£21) £20 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (27-6) 27-1 1/2

Unilever Ordinary (26-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2

Ford Motors (16-3) 16-3

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£59) £59

British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-10 1/2) 96-10 1/2

Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (129-4 1/2) 128-1 1/2

P and O S N Company Deferred (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2

Distillers (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2

Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0

British Celanese (4-10 1/2) 4-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (30-9) 30-4 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (26-1 1/2) 25-4 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/2) dol 50 7/8

Indian Iron (26-10 1/2) 26-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-3) 17-3

Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0

Empire of India (24-3) 24-3

JUTE

Barnagore (£11 1/2) £11 3/8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3

Guia Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0

Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3

Rio Tintos (£12) £11 1/2

East Rand Proprietors (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2

Rand Mines (£8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 3/8) £14 1/4

Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 66-3

Trindad Leasehold (£5-0) 85-0

Sub Nigel (£10 5/8) £10 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 21-3

Anglo Iranian (73-9) 72-6

Burma Oil (71-10 1/2) 70-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 7-9

Shell Transport (83-9) 83-9

Royal Dutch (£34 3/4) £34 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32-0) £32

London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/8) £13 3/4

London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8

London Southern Def (£16) £16

London Transport 5 per cent (£114) £114

London Transport 'C' (£79 1/4) £79 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 26

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 45 1/2d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Nervousness Following Week-end Speeches

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 26

On the Stock Exchange week-end political speeches induced nervousness causing generally easier markets, despite occasional attempts to rally.

Giltedged securities, Home Rails and Industrials eased as also Kaffirs on small Cape and Paris offerings.

Wall Street opened easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Steady

CALCUTTA, June 25

Jutes: This section remained practically unchanged after the week-end and only moderate business was put through.

Coals: These generally ruled easier and market was quiet. Teas: Only small trading was reported at steady rates. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues ruled steady to unchanged while in [illegible] industrials Borooah Timber continued in fair [illegible] better.

Government securities: 3 per cent new loan (1963-65) 98/1 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closing 55/15; 4 per cent loan (1960-70) 110/2 small lot; 5 per cent loan (1945-55) 113/12; GT per cent U P Bonds (1944) 106 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds (1948) 106 small lot; 3 per cent C P Loan (1952) 99 small odd lot; 3 per cent N W F P Loan (1952) 98X1 small odd lot.

Banks: Central Bank 34/2 small lot; Reserve Bank 112 small odd lot.

Railways: Howrah Amta Rly 108 small lots; Howrah Sheakhal Rly 68/8; Sara Serajganj Rly 101.

Cottons: Cawnpore (Textiles) 3/8 ex div; Muir Mills ord 208/8; Coals: Bengal 306; Burra Dhemo 2/8; Burrakur 11/14 Churulia 1/8; Equitable 30/4; West Jamuria 26/14.

Jutes: Fort William pref 139; Howrah 54/9; India 295; Kamarhatty closin 493; Kanknarrah 390.

Minings: Burma Corpn closing 5/9; Indian Copper closing 1/11, Cements Dalmia Cement ord 11/14 small lots; Associated Cement 134/12 small lot; Bengal Potteries 6/2.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 26

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (dol 44 1/4) dol 44

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 3/4) dol 23 7/8

U S Common New Stock (dol 47 1/2) dol 46 3/4

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 26

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Sailor of 3644 reg tons, Captain S Mavin arrived from Abadán with cargo of furnace oil.

L Edwards ss Trautenfels of 3924 reg tons, Captain F Griese arrived from Hamburg via Bremen Antwerp, Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalagunga of 3080 reg tons, Captain R B Mowbery arrived from Rangoon via Calcutta, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Atlas Maru of 4511 reg tons, Captain N Hirose arrived from Kobe via Japan Ports, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N ss Nirvana of 3765 reg tons, Captain J Drummond arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

B I S N ss Itinda of 3964 reg tons, Captain G G Smith arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with rice timber and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons, Captain T Bagli arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Alavi of 2161 reg tons, Captain E A Steggles arrived from Jeddah via Aden with pilgrims and general cargo.

B I S N ss Orna of 4033 reg tons, Captain W H Hemmings arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Kalvinbank of 2337 reg tons, Captain H F Phillipin arrived from Aden in water ballast

SAILED

L Edwards ss Wolfsburg of 3627 reg tons, Captain K Bohland sailed for Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons, Captain T Bagli sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore, with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jaladuta of 3069 reg tons, Captain W L Atkinson sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-6-39.

S S Atlas Maru (O S K) for Karachi, Penang and China Japan Ports.

S S Begum (T M) for Coast Ports, Colombo tand Rangoon.

S S Nirvana (M M) for Coast Ports, Colobo and Rangoon.

Congress Ban On Unauthorised Satyagraha

(Continued from page 11.)

der section 144 against speaking at a meeting or entering a State. By the time we could get in touch with the P.C.C. and get sanction to defy such order, the date of the meeting might be passed. He maintained that the only object of the resolution was to restrict agitation of such sections as Kisans and workers in the country.

Mr. Bose pleaded that if at all they wanted such a restriction to be placed on Congressmen at the same time, the resolution should contain some provision to regulate the conduct of Congress Ministeries concerned towards Kisan and other movements in the respective provinces.

LOHIA OPPOSES

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia opposing the resolution said that Sardar Patel in moving the resolution had said that they should give notice of their intention to offer Satyagraha. There was a great deal of difference between giving notice and obtaining permission.

The relation between the Ministers and the British Government was one of the exploited and exploiter and having regard to the fundamental principles of the Congress, they could not take away the right of the people to take effective non-Violent action.

PLEA FOR KISANS AND WORKERS.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati said that they were being threatened with disciplinary action and here was charge sheet being prepared. Hopes had been raised in the Leftist section when two constitutional amendments had been dropped by the Working Committee.

Rajen Babu had appealed at the outset for unity and he wanted to know if this was the way to unity. He feared that if the resolution was passed, the peasants and workers would be thrown out of the Congress.

WHY NOT A STRAIGHT VOTE.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani supporting the resolution said that he could not conceive how any person who said he could not take orders of the Congress could be a Congressman at all.

If they thought that any Congress Ministry was curtailing the right of the people or doing anything against national interests, they should bring a straight resolution and remove such a Ministry.

Mr Bharadwaj opposing the resolution, said that the Congress was there to help the people in their struggle. Simply because there was a Congress Ministry, he saw no reason why the people should surrender their right to struggle for popular rights. On the other hand it was the duty of the Congress Ministries to back up the people.

Mr. Bharadwaj asserted that the resolution was against the principles of the Congress, its traditions and its history.

WHY THIS BAN ON KISANS?

Prof. Ranga who opposed the resolution said that the acceptance of the principle underlying the resolution would mean that the Congress was determined to come in the way of the Kisans taking direct action for securing their legitimate demands. How could it lie in the mouth of Congressmen who had themselves participated in direct action for securing the country's freedom to say at this stage that no one should organise Satyagraha in the interests of Kisans who formed the bulk of India's population? Prof. Ranga wished to know if the present change in the attitude of the Congress was due to Congress Ministries functioning in the Provinces. Was it the aim of the supporters of the resolution that the position of the Ministries should be safeguarded against agitation which was intended to secure the legitimate rights of the masses?

Mr. Tirumalrao, from Andhra, who spoke in support of the resolution said that the Socialist Party and Kisan Committees which claimed to be part and parcel of the Congress were now wanting to fight against the Congress organisation.

"Is it open to every Tom, Dick or Harry" questioned Mr. Tirumalrao "to dictate to the Ministries?" It had become almost a fashion, he continued, for people to pose as big leaders as against the accredited leaders of India and claim to organise Satyagraha against Congress Ministries.

JAIPRAKASH'S APPEAL.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, while appealing to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to withdraw the resolution, said that there was every likelihood of the Congress forfeiting the confidence of the Kisans by accepting the principle of the resolution. All sections of the Congress were in agreement on the point that the organisation of the masses was essential for conducting freedom's battle.

"We are not prepared to support any move" said Mr. Jaiprakash, "which is likely to lead to our forfeiting the confidence of the masses. While organising the masses, we will certainly give an assurance that nothing will be done to embarrass the Congress Ministries."

IMPRACTICABLE.

Mr. Jaiprakash further said that the suggestion that Provincial Congress Committees should be consulted was impracticable. The acceptance of the resolution would render it difficult for many to remain within the Congress and carry on organisational work among the masses.

Mr. Ramchandra Joshi speaking in support of the resolution said that there was a section amongst Congressmen who, under the pretext of organising the masses, worked for their own selfish ends.

Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal wished to "oppose the very spirit in which the resolution had been drafted." The aim of the resolution, he said, was to "discipline people into submission and not discipline them for a struggle." It was an attempt at sabotaging the revolutionary movement which was gaining momentum.

"BASELESS CHARGE"

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai speaking in support of the resolution said that the charge levelled against those who had spoken in favour of the resolution namely, that they tried to bolster up the Congress Ministries, was baseless. If it was felt that the Congress Ministries were responsible for any action which were against the spirit and programme of the Congress or against the interests of the masses, it was up to the people to depose the Ministries without hesitation or bring about a change in the personnel, if that would set matters right. The argument of Mr. Sanyal that the acceptance of the resolution would hamper the revolutionary movement in India did not appeal to reason.

QUEER LOGIC

"The logic of Mr. Sanyal seems to be," said Mr. Bhulabhai, "that to be a good soldier, one must start shooting in one's own house". If there was any basis for the argument that the Congress Ministries came in the way of the ultimate objective of the country, then there was only one alternative for the people, namely, to urge them to quit.

"One cannot remain within an organisation," said Mr. Bhulabhai, "and still be beyond the pale of its discipline. You cannot complain you are a minority and still remain within the Congress and try to defy the discipline laid down by the majority."

Mr. Bhulabhai admitted that the resolution would place a certain amount of restraint on those who claimed to work for the Kisans and workers but he maintained that this restraint would be "rightly placed."

DRAG ON MASSES

Acharya Narendra Dev, who opposed the resolution said that the acceptance of the principle underlying the resolution would seriously hamper the movement which was responsible for the awakening of the masses. The aim of the resolution, he said, was to safeguard the position of the Congress Ministries. He complained that in many provinces, the Congress Ministries had instructed District authorities to put down "class struggle." He wondered how such Ministries could be called People's Ministries. He urged the house to oppose the resolution in the interests of the masses.

SARDAR'S REPLY.

Sardar Patel in the course of his reply said that there was no need for so much heat in such a simple proposition. But the debate had shown the wide difference in the points of view of the two sections.

He referred to the Simla Conference of Home Ministers and said that the subjects which Acharya Narendra Dev had alleged were discussed at the Conference were not discussed at all. It was his duty to find out the truth either from the Ministers or from the Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

Answering the argument that the resolution went against the teachings of Gandhiji he said that if there was another Mahatma, he would not be bothered about this resolution. If this one was wrong Gandhiji would surely give them a piece of his mind.

If they wanted to accept the responsibility of running the Congress they must have discipline. If they wanted the Ministries to subsist, if they wanted to take 90 per cent. work from the Ministries they should strengthen the machinery. But as long as the Ministries were there there could be no united front against the present office-bearers.

AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Ramakrishna's amendment was lost and the proposition was carried. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru remained neutral. A division was challenged and resulted in 130 for the resolution and 60 votes against.

At this stage, the President said that the Working Committee had passed a resolution on the relationship between the Congress Ministries and the Provincial Congress Committees. They did not at first intend to put it before the A.I.C.C., but certain friends had suggested that it would be better to do so.

If they were prepared to sit up and finish the resolution he was willing to have it discussed.

A COROLLARY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in moving the resolution said that the resolution was a corollary of the resolution which had just been passed.

Numerous instances had occurred in which Provincial Congress Committees had condemned measures undertaken by the Ministries. It was, therefore, necessary to have consultations between them. Where there was an honest difference of opinion or where the Ministries were powerless, they should not be interfered with.

Mr. Shankerrao Dev seconded the resolution without making any remarks. The house being desirous of discussing the resolution Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee has repeatedly laid stress on the desirability of co-operation between the Ministry, the Congress Party and the P. C. C. Without such co-operation misunderstandings are likely to arise with the result that the influence of the Congress will suffer. In administrative matters the P. C. C. should not interfere with the discretion of the Ministry but it is always open to the executive of the P. C. C. to draw the attention of the Government privately to any particular abuse or difficulty. In matters of policy if there is a difference between the Ministry and the P. C. C. reference should be made to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. Public discussion in such matters should be avoided."

MEHERALLY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved an amendment to the effect that all matters of policy not already laid down by the Congress Ministries should be normally guided by the advice of the P. C. C's.

Mr. Meherally suggested that there should be a reciprocal arrangement by which the P. C. C's should not embarrass the Congress Ministries and the latter should not embarrass the former and "snap their fingers" at the latter. In administrative matters, however, the P. C. C's should not interfere with the Congress Ministries.

Mr. Chintamani Mishra moved an amendment to the effect that the Congress Ministries should immediately attend to any particular abuse or difficulty to which their attention was drawn by the P. C. C's. He further wanted the deletion of the last sentence relating to the avoiding of any public discussion on the matters or in the alternative, he suggested that the sentence should be amended to the effect that any unnecessary public discussion should be unavoided

Eight other amendments were moved and all of them except a verbal one which was accepted by the Sardar, were either lost by a large majority or withdrawn.

Sardesai in opposing the resolution stated that it sought to set up the Ministries against the Congress Committees. He referred to the several complaints in the Provincial Committees and added that those complaints were not known.

Mr. Sanyal moved an amendment which sought complete control of the P. C. C. He agreed that there should be co-operation between P. C. C's and the Congress Ministries. But that co-operation should not be one-sided.

Mr. Kumaranandji moved an amendment which sought the abolition of the Parliamentary Board and taking up of the whole work by the Working Committee itself.

All the amendments were either lost or withdrawn and the original resolution was declared passed.

The meeting then adjourned till 8 a.m. on Tuesday (to-day).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 26.

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 160/4 for Broach J/A. and Rs. 157/8 for new Broach A/M. delivery. The market opened at Rs. 161 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 161/4 with scattered buying. New Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 157/12 and declined to Rs. 157/4. The market was quiet and featureless.

Later on there was no business and although the market was officially open, owing to the meeting of the A.I.C.C. members refused to do business and prices closed as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach July/Aug.	Rs.	160	14 0
Broach April/May		157	4 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July		155	4 0
Oomra D/Jan.		144	0 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July		121	8 0
Bengal D/Jan.		119	12 0

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	24-6-39	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh		38,678	53,749
Central India		222,664	44,057
Barsi and Nagar	408	50,924	149,218
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,254
Berar		1 162,152	323,203
Central Provinces		38,096	80,231
Total Oomras	408	557,988	690,712
Dholera	317	272,330	128,643
N W Provinces	89	7,913	2,927
Rajputana		78,721	16,109
Sind Punjab		375,798	516,231
Broach	13	414,335	261,375
Coompta and Dharwar	1,603	131,000	51,874
Westerns Northerns	632	67,137	22,118
Cocopnada		96	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,631	4,231
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan		343,093	483,540
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		25	1,171
Total	3,233	2,219,501	2,956,773
Arrived by road to 22nd June 1939		371,564	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 22nd June

In full-pressed bales

	24-6-39 This year	Last year
Europe	441 272,366	283,263
Japan and China	2,744 1,057,044	616,096
Coast Ports	81,002	5,503
Up-country by Rail	244,263	331,681
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	23,128	20,573
Total	3,184 1,627,829	1,368,214

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 26

Bengal Superfine	128/29
Bengal Fine	124/26
Bengal F G	122/23
C P 1	163/65
C P 2	159/61
Arvi	160/61
Amraoti	153/57
Ellichpur	159/60
Berar	156/57
Malkapur	153/55
Khandesh	140/47
Jalna Sailu	149/51
Burwah Sanavad	155/57
Khandwa	155/57
Mathia F G	125/30
Broach	165/65
Punjab 4 F	171/81
Punjab 289 F	206/11
Sindh N T	181/83
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	192/93
Surat	201/03
Navsari	211/13
Western Farm	171/76

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 26

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P		129	126	123		120
Punjab		129	126	123		123
Rajputana		172	123	126		123
Oomra No. 3	159	157	155	153		
C P No. 1	169	167	165	163		
C P No. 2	163	161	153	157		
Broach No. 2		168	165	163		161
Punjab-Ame		189	186	184		182
Surat		204	202	200		198
Rajpipla		201	199	197		195
Navsari		213	211	209		207

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 63, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 58

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 42 1/2, Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 40 1/2.

New York Liverpool July 55, Oct. 32, Dec. 34, Jan. 44, Mar. 55, May 61.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 26

Wheat	11,933 cwts.
Linseed	3,178 cwts.
Poppyseed	22 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,844 cwts.
Casterseed	18 cwts.
Rice	4,800 cwts.
Myraboliams	462 cwts.
Cottenseed	1,399 cwts.
Mowraseed	151 cwts.
Gram	448 cwts.
Joowar	95 cwts.
Bajree	1,341 cwts.

American Cotton Figures

F P B Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 24-6-39	3842000	7762000
Receipts yesterday 24-6-39	3000	3000
Exports to date 24-6-39	3421000	5707000
Stock at Ports 23-6-39	1949000	2518000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-6-39	1539000	2097000
Stock at Liverpool 23-6-39	700000	1153000
Visible Supply 23-6-39	5050000	5985000
Quantity in sight 23-6-39	9199000	13399000
Quantity out of sight 23-6-39	9784000	10295000

New York Cotton Market Hesitant Pending Details Of Subsidy

FOREIGN LONG LIQUIDATION

Trade Covering And Local Support

Bombay, June 26.

The New York cotton market was hesitant on Saturday pending details of the subsidy. Bombay was a buyer of distants. The market opened steady and was moderately active. Prices eased slightly with lower than due Liverpool Cables, foreign liquidation of nears and hedge selling of distants which absorbed trade covering and local support. The market closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted one point down at 9.46 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and July declined to 9.43 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed 6 points down at 9.91c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

After being quiet and narrow owing to the delay in the Agricultural Bill with unfavourable weather the principal supporting factor, there was a sudden broad buying wave as the export subsidy was believed to be nearer following the compromise conference report. Brisk foreign and domestic demand intensified by scarcity of contracts lifted all positions to new high levels but the advance was later stemmed by lingering doubts over the House action on Friday night.

With the subsidy now assured by the House approval of surplus removal funds, the trade by force reconciled to the hotly contested subsidy idea is endeavouring to find redeeming features, one of which is the belief that in view of the small fund available, the administration is likely to announce a fixed subsidy rather than a variable one and hence it is unpredictable, which latter idea has been one of the principal fears.

It is also hoped that the subsidy may be applied to new crop rather than loan cotton. On the other hand some disappointment has been expressed over the defeat of trade efforts to make parity payments contingent upon growers' avoidance of cotton loan which would have worked towards a freer market for new crop by nullifying the price pegging effect of a new cotton loan.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 9.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 4.68. The market was nervously awaiting details of how and when the subsidy scheme will operate and there was foreign buying. Contracts were scarce and later scattered realising and hedging by outsiders was in evidence. Prices steadied on trade calling on the announcement of barter details which had no effect. The market closed at a decline of 2 points to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.68d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed unchanged to one point down. Uppers futures improved 1 to 2 points with spot cotton 3 points up at 5.93d. per lb. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

MANCHESTER TRADE

"The Manchester Royal Exchange having been open for only three mornings and one afternoon this week, the volume of business done in the yarn and cloth market has been inconsiderable. The outlook for the next few weeks, however, given an absence of unfavourable developments in either the raw material or the international situation, is not without encouragement. A good many things have happened recently to remind buyers that, whatever course the raw material takes, there will be a strong tendency towards higher prices for yarn and cloth because of the increasing costs which producers have to meet, and, in the circumstances, there should be less hesitancy as regards covering known requirements state "M. G."

So far as individual markets are concerned, India's new trade agreement with the United Kingdom was at last brought into operation on Saturday, so that there is no longer an excuse for withholding orders on the ground of uncertainty about the duties. Rangoon, Singapore, and Java seem prepared to place numerous further orders for their own special cloths, and West Africa is showing more interest in replacements, at least of prints. South America's demand is not yet satiated while, on the Continent, Switzerland has sent a more encouraging inquiry this week for fine goods. The home trade and the Dominions can be expected to provide further good orders, and the warm weather has done much to stimulate the movement of dress goods and other cloths for summer garments.

With poor margins for some qualities especially—ring beams—and with difficulty in buying raw cotton at reasonable prices, spinners will have difficulty in securing satisfactory orders, but if the demand for cloth develops along the lines already mentioned there should at least be a larger volume of business".

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y July Highest (10 a.m.) ..... 9.46—01

N. Y July Lowest (10-35 a.m.) ..... 9.43—04

Liverpool October Highest ..... 4.69+05

Liverpool October Lowest ..... 4.62—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Washington advices new crop loan 8.30.

New York.—Cotton and rubber barter requires additional cotton free equal to value. Any eventual subsidy on 600,000 bales agreement requires Senate ratification. If ratified subsidy money available correspondingly reduced. Senate declined limit subsidy to 50 per cent of cotton portion 113 million and referred back to Conference Committee whose decision yet unpredictable. Doubt much further October advance. For present prefer purchase May.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Trade buying near months discounts distant months attracting good demand weather generally favourable.

Scarcity of contracts July liquidation continuing Bombay have bought altogether.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 26

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 99 August 99 October 99

Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 109 August 109 1/2 October 110

Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 140 August 141 October 141

Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217 October 217

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 25

London market—

Market closed.

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-0-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 26

Casterseeds Sept—			
Opening	30	0	0
Highest	30	0	0
Lowest	29	11	0
Closing	29	11	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	32	1	0
Highest	32	3	6
Lowest	31	13	0
Closing	31	13	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	13	6
Highest	26	14	9
Lowest	26	10	0
Closing	26	11	0

Groundnut Coromandal Shelled

London, June 24

July	£11-17-6
August	£11-18-9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 24

July	47d.
October	50 1/2d.
December	52 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 24

July	dol 0.69 3/4
September	dol 0.70 3/8
December	dol 0.71 5/8

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

25th Week (ended June 24th)

1937	12,843,100
1938	14,662,100
1939	13,334,500
Total for 25 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1937	301,080,000
1938	356,825,000
1939	338,352,000

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Exports	3,410,000
World's Spinners' Takings	9,784,000
Forwarded to American Mills	6,129,000
Same period last year.	Bales
Exports	5,702,000
World's Spinners' Takings	10,295,000
Forwarded to American Mills	5,563,000

According to C.C.C., 4,479,438 bales have been pledged under the loan up to June 22nd, while repossessions were 1,87,158 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 24.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.67+6.
July	6.48—1.
October	6.55—1.
November	6.58—1.
January	6.62—0.
March	6.66—0.
May	6.69—0.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.93+3.
July	5.71+1.
October	5.71+1.
November	5.71+1.
January	5.75+1.
March	5.78+2.
May	5.81+2.

Steady market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 26.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/4
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
3 per cent (B P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/10
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/56	113/8
4 per cent 1965/66 Mysore	111/8
4 per cent 1965 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: 3-1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95/13/6 touched Rs. 96/3/0 to close at Rs. 96/2/0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 26

Slightly warmer, light to moderate rainfall in Memphis District. Arkansas and Oklahoma. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 26.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 to January.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285

Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,308

Bank's buying T T 1,328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 39 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 26th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/6 25/32, 26th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 26th instant.

Java/London 8.79 5/8 26th instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 24th instant

London/New York 4.68.13 24th instant

London/Paris 176.71 24th instant.

London/Italy 89.02 24th instant.

London/Belgium 27.52 1/2 24th instant

London/Switzerland 20.77 1/8 24th instant.

London/Berlin 11.67 24th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 24th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 24th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain

Gold £7-8-6 23rd instant

Gold £7-8-6 24th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 7/16 23rd instant

Silver London Ready 19 5/8 24th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 1/4 23rd instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/16 24th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 23rd instant

Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant.

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 23rd instant

London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 24th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 23rd instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 24th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 25

Ready Javas	Rs. 15-7-0
Shipment July August	6-0-0
Shipment September	5-13-6
Shipment Oct Dec	5-14-6
Java Spot	F 7.40 (nom.)

Wall-Street Market

New York, June 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer Pow. and Lt. 5 p.c. Prfd.	34
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	162 1/4
Western Union Telegraph	19 1/2
New York Central R. R.	14 1/4
Amrex Corporation	23 7/8
Texas Corporation	38 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	78 5/8
Int. Tel. and Tel. 1952	64
Columbia Gas	6
Packard	3
Sun Life of Canada	405
Amer. Tob. 'B'	83 1/2
Woolworths	48
National Dairy	16
United States Steel	47 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	17
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
Union Pacific	96
Int. Nickel of Canada	48
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 3/4
General Motors	44 1/4
General Electric	34 5/8
Lockheeds	26 1/4
Socony	11 1/2
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
National City Bank of N.Y.	25
Kennecott Copper	33

Turnover 130,000 shares.

Steady market.

Scattered Realising In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS AND COTTON MILL SHARES QUIET

Associated Cements Steady

BOMBAY: June 26.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with scattered general selling to-day. There were some unfounded rumours of hitch in negotiations regarding Jamshedpur labour.

Business for the next settlement commences from to-morrow and there was utter absence of any professional active. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the technical position of the market seems healthy.

The delay in rains is causing some anxiety as the economic condition entirely depends upon the progress of monsoon. It is not too late, but there is more disposition to await.

On Saturday the Wall-Street market was quiet and dull the general feeling was encouraged by the possibility of a compromise between the administration and the Sanatorial Silver Bloc U. S. Steel shares improved 1/8 at 47-1/2 and Anaconda copper shares declined 1/8 at 23-3/4. General motors were unchanged at 44-1/4 dollars.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,407/8 and declined to Rs. 1386/4. At this level there appeared scattered covering and prices closed at Rs. 1393/12. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 289/8.

There was increased selling in cotton mill shares owing to absence of general rains and Bombay Dyeings declined to Rs. 755 Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 134 and Burmas were quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 26.

100 Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100 BOM. DYEING	755	0
100 CENTURY	209	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	208	2
100 COLABA	122	0
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100 Finlay	92	0
100 GOKAK	134	8
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	38	12
100 Khatau	83	12
100 KOHINOOR	219	8
200 Laxmi	417	8
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	121	8
250 Model	42	8
50 MYSORE	87	12
100 NEW GREAT	190	0
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	215	0
25 Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000 Sholapur	2,725	0
50 SIMPLEX	68	8
1,000 SWADESHI	208	0
100 SWAN	90	0
500 Vishnu	1,025	0
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	108	8
25-500 CENTRAL	33	14
500 Imperial	1,546	4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	378	12
50-100 India	144	0
100 Reserve Bank	111	12
5 Union	5	14 XD
CEMENTS		
500 ASSOCIATED	135	4
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	661	4
15-100 Jupiter	14	0
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	40	0
200 Oriental	4377	8
10-50 Vulcan	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	145	0
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHIRA VALLEY	1,455	0
10 Ajmer	11	4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128	12
100 Bombay Suburban	155	0
10 Broach	10	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 26.

Bombay Dyeing (763/12) 763 757 753 756 755

Century (212) 211 209/8

Central India (212/8) 211 209 208 209 208/8

Kohinoor (222/8) 221 218/8 219/8

New Great (192) 191/8 189 190/8 190

Simplex (69/4) 69 68/12 68/8

Swadeshi (210/8) 210/8 208/8

Associated Cement (134/12) 135 134/4 135/4

Andhra (1465) 1455

Tram. Ord. (129/4) 128/12

Tata Hydro (152/4) 152/8

Tata Power (1281/4) 1280 1275 1280

T. Steel Dfd (1410) 1405 1402 1405 1387 1395 1390 1397 1391 1383

T. Steel Ord. (292/8) 292 289 290 289

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (161/8) 161/8 161/12

Bellapur (180) 179 178

B. Steam (243) 243 242 239/8

B. Burma (506/4) 505 501 502 498 500 498/8 499

100 Karachi	195	0
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	151	4
100 TATA HYDRO	152	8
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,280	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	973	12
100 C. Province	100	8
100 Dh Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	100	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	771	4
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp	5	10
2sh. Indian Copper	1	11
2sh. Indian Iron	25	2
10 SHIVRAJPUR	35	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1393	12
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	289	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	348	0
10 Air Service	7	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	178	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	740	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	239	8
125 B. BURMA	499	0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	170	10
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	12
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100 IND. BLEACHING	89	8
50 Ind. Invest Trust	43	0
100 I Radio Defd.	342	8
100 I Radio Ord.	350	0
100 Port Canning	72	8
30 PREMIER CON	70	4
10 Scindia	17	14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	0
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p. c. Andhra Valley	1450	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	556	4
6¼ p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	0
6¼ p.c. Prem Const 2nd	96	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,562	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	655	0
DEBENTURES		
3¾/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c Sholapur	78	2
8 p. c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

HEALTHY FEELINGS IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, June 23

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:

Jute: There was a healthier feeling in Jute section as a recommendation by the Committee of the Jute Mills Association that mill should, as from 31st July, seal up 20 per cent of all looms of forty-inch reed space and over and 7 1/2 per cent of all looms of 32 inch reed space and over; in other words 20 per cent of hessian looms and 7 1/2 per cent of sacking looms. It is also recommended, in view of the excessive quantity of 8 oz. 40 ins. hessians in stock, that mills should cease production of this class of fabric until stocks are reduced. The effect of the reduction in the output of hessians will amount to about 2 3/4 crores of yards monthly, and in the case of sacking the reduction will be roughly 80 lakhs. The curtailment of production, of course, means a reduction in the consumption of raw jute. The nine porter hessians hovered round Rs. 9/5 and raw jute round 42/4. The healthier condition was reflected in the steadiness of popular jute share. The speculative counter Howrah recorded a rise of about one rupee eight annas the highest touched was Rs. 55/1. There was some profit taking at the close of the period under review and Howrah closed around 54/12. Kamarhatty were marked at 496, Kanknarrah at 388, Anglo-India at 332, Lansdowne at 150, Barnagore at 156, Bally at 196, Orient at 182, Cheviot at 168, Belvedere at 350, Budge Budge 254, Caledonian at 248, Delta 265, Dalhousie 310, Standard 260, Fort William 213, Fort Closter 435. Gourepore came to business at 550, India at 296, Kinnison at 555, Lawrence at 347. In small priced issues, Clive were marked at 25/6, National at 22/2, ex div. Hukumchand at Rs. 5, Empire at 24/8, Nuddea at 44/8, Presidency at 3/10. Adamjee were mentioned at Rs. 11, Birla at Rs. 15/12, Reliance were done at 58/8.

Cotton: Cotton shares have again been neglected and quotations are more or less unchanged. Kesoram hovered round Rs. 5, Cawnpore Textiles done at 3/10 ex div. New Victoria ord found sellers at eleven annas.

Coal: This section was rather a quiet one. Sellers were in the forefront. The market is anticipating lower dividends for some of the leading Counters. Bengal moved in the region of 300, Equitable Rs. 30/8, New Beerbhoom 16/4, Bokaro-Ramgarh 12/14, West Jamuria 16/10, Raneegunj at 23/4 ex div. Union at 26/10, Mundulpore at 7, East Indian at 19/4, Hurriladih 11/8, Amalgamated on the publication of a satisfactory report were in request at 22/12.

MISCELLANEOUS

Despite the uncertain conditions in the far East, Indian Iron and Steel kept comparatively steady around Rs. 25. Steel Corporation of Bengal were firm at 12/13. Burn and Co. ord remained unchanged at Rs. 265. Indian Galvanizing were done at 20, Saran Engineering were a sagging market at Rs. 4, In mining issues, Burmah were quiet at 5/10, Indian Copper at 1/10, Consolidated Tin at 5/12, Rhodesia Copper at 1/2 B. I. C. ord kept steady at 2/9, Midnapore Zemindary hovered round Rs. 59. Dunlop Rubber ord were priced at Rs 15/8. There was a persistent inquiry for Borooah Timber as a result of which the price was pulled up to Rs. 13 Bengal Telephone ord were taken at Rs. 17/14, Preference at 13/11. The Sugar section was a sagging one. Reserve Bank moved round 110.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 26.

On Saturday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate also closed unchanged at 176.71 dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York. London silver prices again advanced 3/16d. at 19 5/8d and the spot quotation was fixed at 19 7/8d. There was Indian buying and offerings were small. Speculators sold at the advance and buyers were satisfied. It seems that the [illegible] now getting out of uncertain American treasury buying policy and prices have recovered a good deal of the recent decline. There was active covering. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 6 1/2 and London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52 while forward was Rs. 51-9-6. The local market was very steady and the improvement in silver was well maintained. Gold was quietly steady. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	37	1	3
Ashad delivery	37	1	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	0
Shrawan delivery	37	1	6
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	2	3

SILVER

Ready	51	11	6
Ashad delivery	51	11	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	12	0
Shrawan delivery	51	9	0
Shrawan Tejimandi	1	4	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 26.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/2
4 per cent 1960-70	110/2
5 per cent 1945-55	113/8

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	143
Central Bank	33/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1546/4
Imperial Bank P.P.	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	6/3

TEXTILES.

Ahmd New Textiles	365
Ambica	272/8
Arun	210
Arvind	1110
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	753/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	562/8
Central India	208/2
Century	209/6
Colaba	121/14
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	430
Elgir	102/8
Gokak	134/6
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	205
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	219/6
Laxmi Cotton	417/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	77/8
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	189/6
Raipur	600
Rajnagar	157/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2785
Simplex	68/2
Swadeshi	207/8
Vishnu	1025

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1452/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	152/3
Tata Power Ord.	1278/12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	147/8
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/4
Bombay Suburban	155
Bombay Tram.	128/7
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	347/8
Associated Cements	134/12
Belapur	177/8
Bombay Burma New	170/10
Bombay Burma Old	498/2
Bombay Steam	238/12
Bombay Telephone	87/4
Br. B Petrol	3/13
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	12
Indian Bleaching	92/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	43
Indian Radio Ord	350
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/11
Indian Iron	25/2
Mysore Sugar	32
Port Canning	72/4
Premier Construction	70
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/13
Shivrajpur	36
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy.	289/8
Tata Steel Def.	1392/8
Bengal Steel Corpn.	12/13

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16
Howrah	54/12
Hukumchand	5/4
Kamarhatty	495
Kankanarrah	388
Lawrence	347
Reliance	58

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	290
Tata Deferreds	24
Indian Irons	200
Bengal Steel Corporations	500
Bombay Dyeings	17
Belapurs	5
Scindias	100

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 24.

Broach J/A highest 163 1/8; lowest 161 1/2; closing 161 3/4

Broach A/M highest 158; lowest 157 1/2 closing 157 1/2

Oomra July highest 155 1/2; lowest 155 1/4; closing 155 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 144; lowest 143 5/8 closing 143 5/8

Bengal July highest 121 1/2; lowest 120 3/4; closing 121 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 119; lowest 118; closing 119.

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 161 3/4, highest Rs. 161 3/4, lowest Rs. 160 1/4, closed Rs. 160 1/4. Broach A/M. closed Rs. 157 1/2.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1939.

PLAN TO ERADICATE COMMUNAL MENACE

Congress Premiers Discuss Uniform Policy For Provinces

BOMBAY: Monday.

The question of rooting out the communal virus that has been raising its ugly head in the Congress Provinces from time to time, since the Congress came into power, engaged the attention of the Conference of Premiers and Ministers from the Congress Provinces, held at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai this morning.

The Conference met for about three and a-half hours. Seven Premiers were present.

The members of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, it is understood, were appraised of the communal situation in all the Congress Provinces.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was present by special invitation referred in detail to the Shia-Sunni trouble in Lucknow and the difficult and complicated situation with which the Congress Ministry in the U. P. was confronted.

It is learnt that a view was expressed that anti-Congress forces were at work in the Provinces to place the Congress Ministries in a false position by subtle methods.

The Conference next commenced debate on the question of the adoption of a uniform policy in the Congress Provinces with a view to root out the communal trouble. The discussion will be resumed at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

Those who attended the conference were the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Pandit Ravishanker Shukla and the Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

Prominent among those present were the Messrs. K. M. Munshi, N. Y. Nurie, L. M. Patil, Morarji Desai, A. B. Latthe, D. P. Mishra D. K. Mehta, Gopal Reddi, Yakub Hasan and T. Prakasam.

All the members of the Working Committee, except Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Mr. Mehtab, were present at the meeting.

Shrimatis Sarojini Naidu and Leelavati Munshi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Aney, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and other Congress leaders seated on the dais at the A. I. C. C. Sessions.

POSSIBILITY OF ENGINE BUILDING IN INDIA

Pacific Locomotives Committee Suggests Mechanical Changes To Make X and XB Class Engines Safe

The Report of the Pacific Locomotive Committee instituted to implement the recommendations made by Sir John Thom in his enquiry into the Bihta accident which occurred on the East Indian Railway in July 1937, is published to-day.

The Report shows that from early days locomotives have been known to disturb the track by shifting it side ways with a consequent risk of derailment. In some cases the fault has been ascribed to the engine, in others to the track. Requiring many new engines, the Railway Board decided on X Class Pacifics; with the information then available, they had no reason to anticipate that the engines would have a more searching effect on the track than previous types. The engines were brought into use about 1930, thus coinciding with the introduction of retrenchment measures which retarded to some extent track renewals. At the same time, there was some reduction in expenditure on track maintenance, but there is no conclusive evidence that this had any effect on the safety of the engines. There was, nevertheless, the combination of circumstances, in which more powerful engines which tended to put more side pressure on the rails, were introduced on track not hitherto subjected to so much pressure. The problem has not been dealt with up to the present time because little was known about it even outside India until 1934, and the research begun by the Railway Board in 1935 had not sufficiently advanced to indicate any decisive action when the Bihta accident occurred. Meanwhile, the Railway Board had made alterations to the engines from time to time which, according to the reports, had got over the trouble but which, under special circumstances, had proved to have not been entirely successful.

IN INDIA.

"In India, until the advent of the Pacific engines, as in England until now, it is true to say that lateral forces on rails have not presented an urgent problem," say the Committee and observe that whilst certain tests made in India showed that "hunting can be practically cured (without alterations to the engines) if intensive attention is paid to the track, this desirable result for these particular engines requires a standard of track maintenance financially impracticable." The recommendations are, therefore, a compromise between the two, and consist of altering the engines to reduce their hunting tendencies, and of improving track within limits which they consider financially possible.

RECORD OF SAFETY.

The Committee point out that the record of safety and operation on Indian Railways is an enviable one. The 284 Pacific engines have run no less than 90,000,000 miles, and the incidence of derailment has been mainly confined to the first five years of their service. Meanwhile the speed restrictions imposed on these engines, until improvements both in the engines and the track have been effected, are to continue.

The Committee recognise the great complexity of the problem of engine stability on track, further complicated in India in regions where black cotton soil exists, and owing to monsoon conditions; in general, there is first, the lateral play required for free running between the wheel flanges and the rails, and secondly, the inevitable wear and tear of the running parts due to dust penetration, etc., resulting in considerable lateral play being set up in the axle boxes.

NO ABSOLUTE SOLUTION

The Committee, after consulting all the available mathematical information on the stability of vehicles on track, consider that the problem, by its complexity, is not capable of absolute solution, and that empirical measures, based on trial and error, must be adopted. They emphasize that the provision of safeguards to prevent hunting must be a compromise between the requirements of running on straight track and of running on curves, since an excess of lateral control on the straight may cause difficulties and raise high flange forces at the wheels on curves. Consideration is given to evidence from tests made in America, Germany, France, South Africa, Great Britain and India. Tests made in India, whilst criticised in some respects, are considered to have been of great value to the Committee in drawing their conclusions.

The Committee draw attention to the intensive retrenchments campaign on Indian Railways, begun in 1930, which had some repercussions on expenditure on track maintenance. As a result of this, and of the Pope Committee's recommendations on "job analysis" of operations carried out, some reductions were made in the strength of track maintenance gangs. There was also 'Some falling off in the number of miles of track and track components renewed and of betterments effected."

The Committee, however, remark that "economies made in expenditure on track have not been made by curtailment of expenditure which was really essential for the safe operation of traffic."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee's recommendations include such alterations to the engines as a particular combination of lateral control and frictional damping to resist hunting movement. They propose that more powerful springs should be introduced on the leading bogie. They note that experiments made by the Railway Board by increasing the strength of these springs had led to negative results, and this form of cure had not, therefore, been pursued. They, nevertheless, explain their firm recommendation in this connection by saying that it be coupled with the adoption of a combination of other features, not present in the Railway Board's tests, and that the latter, whilst approaching a solution of the matter did not reach the stage of leading to the definite conclusions which the Committee have been able to give. The list of engine alterations recommended includes, in addition to extra powerful bogie control springs, the use of low and constant friction material in the bogie slides, limits of wear allowed in the bogie moving parts, thickening of the bogie wheel flanges (a complete innovation, but already visualised by the Railway Board), introduction of special high friction materia' in the bogie pivot bearing and in the hind truck sides for damping out oscillation (both these being in accordance with instructions already issued by the Railway Board), and stiffening of the main frames of the engine to reduce its flexibility.

They recommend that the 45 m.p.h. speed limit conditionally imposed on these engines by the Railway Board be retained until the Committee's recommendations have been carried out.

These recommendations are coupled with the remark that their "recommendations relating to improvement in the riding qualities of X Class Pacific engines cannot be implemented without a continuance of research (in India) which

(Continued on page 10, col. 6)

MASS ATTACK BY BEES

LUCKNOW, June 24.

Lawyers, litigants and policemen ran for their lives, when a swarm of bees made an unwarranted attack on every one present in the compound of the City Magistrate. Some ran into the court room, and others to their homes, some tumbling down in the general stampede—but hardly any escaping the poisonous sting of the invaders.

Those injured were attended to in the hospital. How the trouble started is under investigation. —A. P.

PRINTER'S DEVIL CAUSES RE-EXAMINATION

PATNA, June 26.

A "printer's devil" has caused re-examination being ordered in one of the papers in the B. A. supplementary examination.

It will be remembered that earlier considerable confusion was caused in the examination owing to a paper being wrongly superscribed and the questions of English paper III being distributed on a day fixed for English Paper I.

At one centre the examinees are reported to have walked out of the examination hall refusing to answer the questions as they stated they had not come prepared to answer Paper III questions on that day.

A way out of the quandary has been found by ordering re-examination in English Paper III.—A.P.

REFORMING OPIUM ADDICTS IN ASSAM

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Information has been received by the office of the All-India Marwari Federation that the Assam Government have conveyed their thanks to the Marwari Community at Sibsagar for their co-operation in the matter of providing accommodation to the opium addicts and of giving them other necessary help in connection with the prohibition campaign.

It may be remembered that at Sibsagar the Marwari Community has placed at the disposal of the Government their "dharamsala" and helped the addict patients with rations, and supplied volunteers to look after them.—United Press.

All-India Cattle Show At Simla

SIMLA, June 26.

The first full meeting of the All-India Cattle Show Society will be held in Simla on July 22 next.

To suit the convenience of the Provincial Ministers who are members of the Society, states a Press Note issued by the Society, the meeting had originally been fixed for July 5 so as to follow immediately upon the meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. But as the meeting of the Governing Body has been postponed to July 20 and 21, the meeting of the Society has also been put off till July 22.

The Society hopes that H. E. the Viceroy will be able to spare the time to address its first meeting.—United Press.

CEYLON CHIEF MINISTER WELCOMES NEHRU

Wire To Rajen Babu

COLOMBO, June 26.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader, State Council has sent the following telegram to the Congress President: "Your cable, Ministers appreciate desire of Working Committee for friendly discussion of problem concerning India and Ceylon. Welcome appointment of Pandit Nehru to visit Ceylon. Please convey to Pandit Nehru cordial welcome" —A.P.

CONGRESS ENROLMENT IN FULL SWING

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Enquiries in the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee reveal that the enrolment of Congress members is in full swing.

The Provincial Congress Committee has already printed 1,00,000 membership forms and 1,00,000 pledge-forms in different languages, out of which 50,000 membership forms and 50,000 pledge-forms have already been issued.—United Press.

DEFIANCE OF ORDERS POSTPONED

Sequel To Rajaji's Message To Arya Samajists

MADRAS, June 26.

Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the Central Provinces Assembly, has sent a telegram to Mr. K. C. Bhalla, leader of the Arya Samaj Movement, Madras informing him that he had a long interview with the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, in Bombay regarding the prohibitory order passed on meetings in connection with the Hyderabad Aryan Satyagraha.

The Premier has advised all Arya Samajists through Mr. Gupta to obey all orders, until they have had the occasion to interview him after his return to Madras.

The Premier has sent a telegram to the Commissioner of Police asking him to grant interview to leaders interested in the Arya Samaj Movement in the city and inform them that he (Premier) desires them to obey the orders, pending their interview with him and pending the disposal of their memorial.

In view of this, the volunteers deputed by the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha to defy the prohibitory orders have postponed their decision to speak at public meetings from to-day and court arrest, till the arrival of the Premier and their interview with him. —United Press.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS FOR ARYA SATYAGRAHIS

MANMAD, June 26.

While the trial of Mahashe Krishna, who was arrested with 781 "Satyagrahis" on June 6, is still pending in the Aurangabad court, Pandit Jyanendra Seventh Dictator of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti, and his "jatha" of 170 have been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment each. The "jatha" was arrested at Gulbarga on June 22.

Out of the thirty-six "Satyagrahis" from the Chanda centre, who offered "Satyagraha" at Rajura on June 18, 29 were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each, the rest getting four months' each.—United Press.

CLASH ON FRONTIER

Police Attack Tribal Gangs

BANNU, June 26.

Special police posts in the villages of Mahadev and Jhandukhel in Bannu district attacked armed tribal gangs. The Mahadev post was heavily fired at from a distance of about 200 yards. Two country-made bombs also were thrown towards the post, but they did not explode.

The police also bombed the hostile gangs which occupied 'morchas.' No casualty took place on either side. The gangs then dispersed in the darkness of night.

35 camels belonging to the Military Camel Corps grazing outside the perimeter wall of the Mirali Camp, about 20 miles from Bannu, were taken away by the tribal bandits.

The Royal Air Force, being immediately informed, reconnoitred the area, but could not locate them.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Mr. P. D. Sharma, Editor of the "United Press of India," New Delhi, returned to Calcutta this morning by K. L. M. 'plane from his Far Eastern tour, and left for Simla by the Punjab Mail in the evening.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

AFTER DRESSING CHARLIE'S HEAD WOUND, THE THREE MEN LEAVE CRANE'S DISORDERED CABIN AND GO TO THE ENGINEER'S OFFICE AT THE MINE...
BARBARA! RED JOE'S BEEN IN MY CABIN! HE'S RUINED EVERYTHING—MEDICINES—
I DON'T HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY TO YOU, MR. CRANE! I WAS LOOKING FOR INSPECTOR CHAN AND KIRK!
AH! HOW IS YOUR FATHER TODAY?
HE'S RESTING, INSPECTOR, BUT THE DOCTOR IS STILL WITH HIM! ARE YOU COMING TO THE HOUSE?
LATER WE VISIT OLD FRIEND! NOW WE VISIT MINE AGAIN—AND HOPE FOR SOLUTION TO MYSTERY!
INSPECTOR! YOU'VE FOUND SOMETHING? YOU KNOW—?
KNOW ONLY THIS—WHEN LIGHT BEGINS TO STREAM IN, I DO NOT CLOSE SHUTTERS!
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Alfred Andriola
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